The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII.......NO. 7121. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEXT CABINET MEETING.

THE APPOINTMENT OF MINISTER TO RUSSIA TO BE DECIDED ON—PROBABLE SELECTION OF AN EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL —THE CASE OF DOCKRAY, IN CUBA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—It is now probable that there will be a Cabinet meeting on Friday next. All the Cabinet officers are expected to arrive here before that day. The most prominent subject to come before the meeting is the appointment of a new Minister to Russia, to take the place of Gov. Jewell, who is now on his way to this country to enter upon his duties as Postmaster General. It is generally understood that the choice has already been made, and that it has fallen upon an Ex-Confederate General.

THE CASE OF DOCKRAY.

The State Department has used all its legal and diplomatic resources in the matter of the arrest in Cuba of the American, Dockray, and if he is to be executed, as is to-night announced, his death will be mainly the result of his own indiscretion and lawlessness. Although Dockray, in his capacity of Government officer, was a defaulter to the United States when he left, every effort has been made to save him. A special counsel, at a large expense, has been sent to Havana to defend him.

A SLIGHT CHOLERA EXCITEMENT.

There is a moderate cholera excitement here. An old sea captain has died after an illness of a few hours from a disease much resembling cholera. It is probable that the case was aggravated cholera morbus.

THE CONTEST FOR THE VACANT POSITION IN THE TREASURY.

The contest for the position of Chief of the new Division of Warrants, Appropriations, and Independent Treasury, lies between Mr. Whiting, of the present Warrant Division, and Mr. Baker, of the Loan Division.

BANK NOTES EXCHANGED.

The amount of bank notes received to-day in exchange for legal tenders is $357,000.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CASE.

The Attorney General to-day directed that an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States be taken in the case of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad against Internal Revenue Collector Bailey, of the Western District of New-York.

CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS WHO STILL REMAIN IN WASHINGTON.

There are now quite a number of Congressmen in this city, occupied with Department business. Senator Pease, of Mississippi, is here doing the best he can for his constituents, some of whom have been discharged. Senator Conover, of Florida, is here at his old quarters. Senators Patterson and Spencer have not yet left for the season. Senator Spencer intends to take an active part in the political campaign in his State. Of the Representatives now here, W. H. H. Stowell, of Virginia, leaves soon to continue the campaign in his District, the Fourth, which has already actively begun. There are several colored men who are candidates for the Republican nomination in that district. Among them is Mr. De Mortie, the son-in-law of the colored caterer, John T. Downing. Mr. Downing takes a very great interest in this election, and there is no doubt if De Mortie succeeds, his wife, who is quite fond of fashionable life, will make something of a sensation in social circles, as Mr. Downing has hitherto exercised all his civil rights. Representative John Ambler Smith, of Richmond, (the Third Virginia District,) stills keeps his residence in this city. He will not take an active part in the Richmond canvass until quite late in the season, as he leaves for Europe in a few days, for the purpose of inducing a colony of emigrants to settle in his native State, (Virginia,) and, also, for the purpose of placing upon the English market several millions of acres of Virginia lands. Ex-Gov. Gilbert C. Walker, formerly of New-York, more recently of Chicago, is seeking to secure the Democratic or Conservative nomination in this district against Mr. Smith.

FRIENDS OF CONGRESSMEN IN THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The new District Commissioners have discovered that a large portion of the responsibility for the extravagance in the administration of the late Board of Public Works rightly belongs to some of the Congressmen who were so earnest in their attacks upon the late Government. An examination of the appointment lists, and of the indorsements of the clerks and employes, shows that fully seventy-five per cent. of the 225 clerks who were recently discharged, were appointed upon the recommendations of Congressmen, and that before such recommendations the clerks were not known to the officers of the late District Government. Doubtless for the appointment of many of them there were no sufficient reasons, except the special pressure of the very Congressmen whose friends are now removed. These Congressmen still prove themselves loyal to their friends, and are persistently urging upon the new Commissioners the claims of many of the clerks who have been removed.

THE CASE OF AN OLD WATCHMAN.

There has been an attempt to create sympathy for a late watchman, who has been discharged from the Treasury Department by Gen. Bristow under the new law. The old man, so far as is known, has been a faithful servant for nearly a quarter of a century, but his services are no longer needed, and if they were, he is no longer competent to render official service. His case is not, however, one of special hardship, as he has a comfortable home in this city, and what is more, has one son in the Post Office Department and another son in the Patent Office.

NO ACTION TAKEN IN THE CASE OF MR. DANA.

The Grand Jury to-day took no action in the case of Mr. Charles A. Dana.

CONGRESSMAN SLOSS' VICTIM.

A private letter received here to-day from Alabama states that Long, whom Congressman Sloss shot, is likely to recover.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

R. C. Dyenforth, of Illinois, has been promoted from First Assistant to Principal Examiner in the Patent Office. The following have been promoted from Second to First Assistant Examiners: W. H. Babcock, District of Columbia; R. B. Catlin, New-Hampshire; J. H. Durnall, Colorado, and H. C. Townsend, District of Columbia. From Third to Second Assistant Examiners: S. W. Stocking, New-York; L. M. E. Cooke and W. A. Bartlett, District of Columbia, and H. L. Packard, Maine. From the clerical force to be Third Assistant Examiners: D. C. Reinohl, Pennsylvania; A. D. Brock, District of Columbia; J. W. McDonald, District of Columbia, and Miss Sarah J. Noyes, of Virginia. The latter is the second lady appointed to the examining corps of the Patent Office. All the above appointments were made under the civil service rules.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE'S RESIDENCE.

Chief Justice Waite has just purchased a lot in the north-western part of the city, in the neighborhood where Attorney General Williams, Sir Edward Thornton, and Senator Stewart have erected dwelling-houses, and will build one for his family residence.

NAVAL ORDERS.

The Navy Department will not order home the vessels now in the Gulf of Mexico and cruising in waters adjacent to the West Indies and north this Summer, but they will all remain about their present stations, so that in case of necessity for their presence in Cuban waters or elsewhere in that latitude it will not be necessary to fit out and send vessels from the North to that quarter. Lieut. Commander F. J. Higginson is ordered to temporary command of the naval rendezvous at Boston; Ensigns S. A. Stanton and Perrin Busbee are ordered to the Sabine; Gunner J. H. Smith is ordered to the naval station at League Island; Lieut. Commander John W. Phillip is detached from the command of the naval rendezvous at Boston and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Wm. P. Jones from the Narragansett is ordered to the Portsmouth; Boatswain H. Dickinson from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to the Colorado; Sailmaker Henry W. Frankriland from the New-Hampshire and ordered to the Colorado.

POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE UNITED STATES.

By the terms of the recent postal convention with Japan it was stipulated that it should go into effect after six months' notice from the Japanese Government. That notice was received at the Post Office Department to-day, and the convention will go into effect on the 1st of January next, the few days short of the six months being waived by our department. After that date the postal agencies of the United States will be withdrawn from the Japanese Empire.

THE SECURITIES HELD BY MORTON, BLISS & CO.

The District of Columbia Commissioners drew from the Treasury to-day $234,000 to pay the interest on the mixed District securities held by Morton, Bliss & Co., of New-York.

AWARD OF THE SOUTHERN CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The amount paid on account of claims of loyal citizens for supplies furnished during the rebellion, as awarded by the Southern Claims Commissioners, to July 13, 1874, is $277,033.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $13,232,217; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,970,000; coin, $70,862,236, including $32,477,300 in coin certificates: outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The Court of Commissioners of the Alabama claims will occupy rooms in the Department of Justice building, and expect to be in working condition early in August.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICAN COMMISSION.

The United States and Mexican Commission continue in session, dismissing a number of cases, passing others, and referring those on which there are divisions of opinions to the umpire. These cases contain no points of general interest.

THE COLLEGE REGATTA.

BAD WEATHER—THE LAKE TOO ROUGH FOR SHELLS—AN IMPROMPTU RACE YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—We have now an abundance of the muscular element, and a decided lack of the kind of weather which would admit the working off the superabundant energies which have been so long under restraint. A strong south-east wind to-day again lashed the lake into a wild, billowy mass, in which no shell-boat could live five minutes. But, notwithstanding the heavy sea, a race was rowed this morning—an impromptu affair—between Mr. C. H. Ferry, of Yale, and Mr. Wm. Appleton, Jr., of Harvard. They rowed three miles straight, in Whitehall boats, and the result was that Mr. Appleton won the race by scarce a length in a little more than a half hour, both gentlemen having afforded unlimited amusement for the spectators.

None of the crews were out to-day, and a drenching shower this afternoon necessitated a postponement of the Yale and Harvard baseball match. The Freshmen crews drew for choice of position this morning, as follows: Yale first, from the east; Brown second, Princeton third.

Devens, of Harvard; Phillips, of Cornell, and Wilcox, of Yale, are the entries for the single-scull race.

The prospects of better weather, so devoutly wished for, are very favorable this evening.

LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 13.—President Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, Jesse Grant, Vice President Henry Wilson, and Gen. Babcock, left here on the 11 o'clock train this morning for Saratoga.

The three-masted schooner, Alice Bickmore, of Boston, which came ashore in the fog yesterday, is lying high upon the beach. This morning she was high and dry upon the sand and the boys were running all around her. The coast-wrecking steam-ship Relief is anchored outside, waiting for smooth water to haul her off; it will require three days to accomplish it. The copper on her starboard side has been washed off by heavy seas. Mr. Hall, of the firm of Hall & Cornish, No. 262 South street, (the owners,) is here looking after the vessel. The Captain of the schooner states that the propeller Cyclops sent a boat to the schooner, and offered to assist the distressed vessel during yesterday afternoon for the sum of $2,000. The Captain offered $1,000, which offer was refused, and the vessel left to its fate. It will now cost the owners $7,000 to relieve her. If a storm should arise in the meantime the vessel will go to pieces. She is valued at $30,000.

CANADA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDGAR STUART—ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF MENONITES.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 13.—The steamer Edgar Stuart, purchased for the Western trade, arrived yesterday.

Five hundred and fifty-six passengers have arrived per the steamers Hibernian, Austrian, Falmouth, and Carroll, from England, for the United States.

Three hundred and thirty Menonites, en route for Manitoba, have arrived.

Very heavy rain fell here last night.

THE DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, July 13.—W. H. Howland, President of the Dominion Board of Trade, and J. M. Trout, of the *Monetary Times*, arrived here Saturday evening, to take part in a general meeting on the 15th inst.. Other delegates will arrive via Portland on Tuesday evening. Preparations are made to give all a hearty reception. The proposed Reciprocity Treaty will be the principal subject of discussion, but the meeting will be to a large extent of a social character. The treaty continues to occupy a large share of the public attention, several columns of the daily papers being given up to its discussion.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

BRANTFORD, Ont., July 13.—Robt. Clench and Robert McGill were to-day committed for the murder of David Diggs, colored, and James McGill and Andrew Steele for manslaughter.

GOV. KEMPER AT FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 13.—Gov. James L. Kemper paid a visit to the fortress this afternoon, and was received with a salute from the water battery, after which he reviewed and inspected the troops of the garrison. He was accompanied by Gen. William Mahone, Col. John M. Robinson, and a number of distinguished friends. A large number was in attendance to witness the review and get a look at the Governor. The ceremonies were pleasant and satisfactory, and closed with a dress-parade.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

GUATEMALA'S TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENARY.

PANAMA, July 5.—The affairs of Central America, in general, seem to have subsided into comparative quietness. In Guatemala the Government had decreed the abolishment of the state of siege in which the country had been temporarily placed. It will also contribute toward the celebration of the Centenary in the United States.

CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY—A BRITISH FLEET AT PANAMA.

PANAMA, July 5.—The Fourth of July passed off very quietly in Panama. In the memory of the oldest American resident so dull an anniversary of the great national day has not been known. Beyond the fact of the United States Consul keeping open house and entertaining all who wished to do honor and respect to the flag, nothing occurred on shore to indicate that the Fourth was anything more than an ordinary working day. At daylight a salute was fired from the Pacific Mail Company's works in the bay, the vessels in port displayed their bunting, and the United States steamer Richmond fired a salute at noon.

A special dispatch by cable from the English Admiralty has been received in Panama, announcing that the vessels composing the British naval fleet on the Pacific are ordered to rendezvous forthwith at Panama, for special reasons which have not as yet been made public. The Tenedos, the first, it is presumed, of this fleet, anchored here on the 28th ult. The others, it is supposed, will arrive in due time.

Admiral Cochrane was at Callao on the 21st ult., but left there for Chili before his orders reached him.

The steam-ship Loa, the first vessel of the new line to Panama from the South coast, is due here this morning, but has not yet been reported. This new line is an extension of the South American Steam-ship Company's service, which has existed for several years on the coast from Valparaiso as far north as Callao.

The heavy rains so unusual at this time of the year in Panama continue unabated. The weather during the past two months resembles more that of October and November than May and June.

The United States screw steam-ship Richmond, second rate, eighteen guns, 2,000 tons, flag-ship of the South Pacific Station, arrived in this port on the 1st inst., from California May 18, touching at Mexican and Central American ports. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, Bancroft Gherardi, commanding; Lieutenant Commander, J. J. Read; Lieutenant Commander, F. A. Cook; Lieutenants, —— Reisinger and R. C. Derby; C. P. Perkins, N. J. K. Patch, and T. S. Phelps, Jr.; Ensign, W. Kilbourne; Midshipman, W. Winder; Pay Inspector, Geo. L. Davis; First Assistant Engineers, N. B. Towne and W. H. H. Allen; Passed Assistant Surgeon, H. Stewart; Chaplain, E. R. Rawson; First Lieutenant, (brevet Captain,) E. P. Meeker, United States Marine Corps; Assistant Surgeon, C. H. Seigfried; boatswain, James Hickey; gunner, D. W. Burroughs; sail-maker, Thomas Fasset; carpenter, D. W. Davis; Captain's clerk, W. H. Hinds; pay clerks, Alvin Reed and Charles Davis.

PERUVIAN AFFAIRS SATISFACTORY — THE GUANO FIELDS.

PANAMA, July 5.—Up to the 28th ult. the public tranquility of this republic continued undisturbed, and the Government is busy preparing the reports concerning its administrative action, which must be presented to Congress. The budget for the next two years is nearly ready, and will be submitted to the consideration of the Legislature. The news that had been received in Peru of the rise of Peruvian securities in foreign markets, produced pretty much by the favorable report of the survey held on the new guano field by H. B. M. steamer Petrel, had given general satisfaction in the country. Congress was to assemble on the 28th of the present month.

Mr. Philip Clayton, the recently appointed United States Consul at Callao, has arrived at his post. The departure of Mr. Williamson, the former Consul, to reside in Valparaiso, was much regretted.

Mr. C. F. Powell has been appointed United States Vice Consul in Callao.

The Peruvian squadrons—consisting of the following iron-clads, the Independencia, Huascar, Atahualpa, Manco Cupac—were at Arica for the purpose of exercise and of getting up a sham fight.

An expedition had been dispatched to survey that branch and region of the Amazon headwaters in Peru, called the Chaucha-Mayo, under the supervision of Admiral Tucker.

CHILI—THE OWNERSHIP OF THE STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

The press of Chili and the Argentine Republic were still discussing the question of limits with respect to the disputed ownership of the Straits of Magellan. The Argentine Government was anxious that it should be declared neutral territory as the speediest and most friendly way of settling any question about it with Chili.

The Italian frigate Garibaldi was at Valparaiso. The Duke of Genoa had been received with marked attentions, and was, when the steamer left, at Santiago.

The hill called Cerrode la Conception, at Valparaiso, still threatens to fall and destroy part of the city.

The Directory of the Transandine Telegraph Company have been informed by the manager of the River Platte Telegraph Company that he expects telegraph communication to be established with Rio, Pernambuco, and Para by the end of August.

The motion for entire liberty of religious worship has been signed by a large number of members of the Chilian Congress.

In one of the Caracoles mines, the Discubridora, silver ore has been struck at a depth of more than 108 metres.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 14—1 A. M.—*For New-England, the Middle States, and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and warmer weather will prevail, with south or west winds and falling barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	65°	72°	3:30 P. M.	82°	86°
6 A. M.	67°	74°	6 P. M.	76°	82°
9 A. M.	74°	80°	9 P. M.	71°	75°
12 M.	80°	81°	12 P. M.	70°	73°

Average temperature yesterday..........79⅛°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........73⅛°

A COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS ARRESTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 13.—W. J. McCormick, Collector of Customs at San Diego, who told a story of having been robbed of about $3,000 of Government funds by two men, was arrested to-day, charged with having embezzled the money. He was released on $10,000 bail.

ARKANSAS CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

LITTLE ROCK, July 13.—The official returns from all the counties foot up, for the convention, 80,000; against, 8,000. Out of ninety-one delegates elected over seventy are Democrats.

A DISTILLER KILLED BY A REVENUE OFFICER.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 13.—Deputy Collector Mattison killed John Davis, a fleeing distiller, in Anderson County, on Saturday. He is supposed to be one of the party who recently drove off a party of officials and recaptured a lot of illicit whisky.

ANOTHER FLOOD.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS, AGAIN DEVASTATED.

DISASTROUS RESULTS OF THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS—BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR AT MIDDLEFIELD—WHOLESALE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY — RAILROADS, HOUSES, AND BRIDGES SWEPT AWAY.

BOSTON, July 13.—There was a great flood on Saturday night and Sunday in Western Massachusetts, caused by the rapid rise of the Westfield River. A dispatch from Chester says: "The railroad-arch bridge, the highway bridge, and two dwellings at the Middlefield switch station are gone. At Chester, West's dam and shoddy-mill, four highway bridges, B. W. Palmer's barn, and Samuel Otis' shop, are swept away, besides two railroad bridges partially destroyed. The dam of the Hampton Emery Company, at Chester, is also carried away, and a large amount of emery with it. Every one of the six or seven bridges on the Boston and Albany Railroad between Middlefield and Huntington is either wholly or partially destroyed. The embankment of the railroad is also badly washed out in many places, and there is a very serious break between Becket and Washington. Railroad travel between Springfield and Albany will be interrupted for several days.

BURSTING OF A RESERVOIR.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AT MIDDLEFIELD AND CHESTER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—Details are coming to hand of a second flood in Hampshire County, Mass., caused by the giving way of the reservoir of a factory at the village of Middlefield. The *Union* gives the following particulars in its noon edition: The reservoir was situated on Middlefield Brook, which empties into the west branch of Westfield River at Middlefield switch. It covered nearly 100 acres, and was built about thirty years ago by Uriah Church, the father of the present owners, who started the business now carried on by his four sons. The reservoir was made by raising the main road from Middlefield Centre to North Becket, the hills on either side of the stream forming the sides of the reservoir. The road-dam was raised about twenty feet for a distance of from thirty to forty rods. The dam gave way once before it was finished, but since its completion it has been regarded as safe, and for the purpose of furnishing additional water for a large new mill now being erected, it was the intention to raise the dam two feet during the present season. The reservoir was used for the storage of water for the Church Brothers, running two broadcloth mills; for William Blush's, felloe, thill, and stave factory, and for a mill owned by Oliver Blush, and formerly used as a woolen mill, but lately as a grist mill. These were all the mills situated on the Middlefield branch. Below the reservoir between Middlefield Switch and Chester there is, upon the west branch of the Westfield River, into which the Middlefield stream enters, West's woolen mill, formerly used as a shoddy mill, and at Chester there is the Hampden Emery mill. From Middlefield Switch the flood poured down toward Chester, where it did very serious damage. The waters swept over the farms and gardens and roads, and several houses were moved some distance.

ANOTHER REPORT.

MANUFACTORIES, DWELLINGS, AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The heaviest loser at Chester is Dr. Heman S. Lucas, who estimates his loss at $10,000 by the partial sweeping away of his emery mill. The water went through the lower story of the mill, carrying off about $2,000 worth of emery. It also did considerable damage to Dr. Lucas' ax manufacturing business, carried on in an adjoining building, under the name of the Hannum Edge Tool Company. The water-power of this company is entirely destroyed. Dr. Lucas' farm of fifty acres was badly damaged, as was, also, the large farm of Newton Cowles.

Nearly all of the valley residents in the vicinity of Chester have suffered more or less by damage to farms and gardens. Bradford Palmer's barn and Samuel Otis' shoe-shop were moved some distance, and Wm. Fay & Son's furniture warehouse was badly flooded out. The building was undermined and turned partly round.

The high water continued at Chester for about an hour. Had it continued longer the damage would have been much more severe.

The town of Chester suffers heavily in the loss of bridges and the damage to roads. Four bridges were carried off—the Smith bridge, on the Chester and Huntington road; the Fay bridge, near the depot; the Wait bridge, on the Chester Centre road, and the shoddy mill bridge, on the Middlefield road, two miles above the depot. To replace these bridges will cost about $10,000, and several thousand dollars will be required to repair the roads.

DAMAGE TO THE BOSTON AND ALBANY ROAD.

PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE AT BLUSH HOLLOW.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The Boston and Albany Railroad is very badly damaged for a distance of nearly twenty miles. Every bridge between Middlefield and Huntington is wholly or partly destroyed. The road bed is also washed out in many places, and travel between this city and Albany will necessarily be suspended for several days. The wires are still down beyond Chester, and no definite information has been received as to the loss of life at Blush Hollow, which it is now thought must have been considerable.

STILL LATER REPORTS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—LOSS $350,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The following is a later and correct statement of the damage done at Blush Hollow, or Middlefield, the factory village just below the broken reservoir: The large house owned by the Churches, and occupied by Joseph King, was the first one struck, the water passing clear through the building, and tearing out the floors and windows. The furniture dropped into the cellar. Nearly opposite was a large house occupied by Alfred O'Brien. The flood struck this building on one corner, cutting out the first story from the main house entirely, while the floor of the second story dropped down at one end, and but for a pile of débris which lodged near it, the whole structure, undoubtedly, would have gone off. On the east side of the street an old barn, newly fitted with a horse-shed, one house, and a building formerly occupied as a boarding-house, but recently used for storage, were swept away, nothing remaining but a few boards. Just below this is what remains of Oliver Blush's house. One-half of the large L was torn off and destroyed, and the upright portion of it was turned round at a right-angle with the line of the street, and about opposite Church's store, which is still standing, though badly damaged by water. A large building used for storing wool, and containing many hundred pounds, and a horse-shed attached, were swept out of sight.

South of the store stands the remnants of Oliver Blush's barn, packed full of hay, the weight of which served as an anchor to the building, but did not prevent it from being completely split up and broken. On the opposite side of the stream was Oliver Blush's mill. It was three stories high and 60 by 40 feet. When the flood struck the dam just north of it, that gave way, letting the main stream, which was rushing down, strike the mill, and it disappeared like an eggshell. This mill had not been running for some time, but it contained ten sets of the old style woolen machinery, and part of the building was used for a grist mill. Opposite, on the left of the street, William Blush's new barn received the full force of the current, which had branched toward the east and south. It was a substantial structure, and stood the test well, only a large wing, used as a carriage-house and containing several carriages, being carried off. A few steps further down stream was Mr. Blush's carriage, felloe, and shaft manufactory, 70 by 40 feet, with an L two stories high. This contained a good circular saw mill and a large quantity of other valuable machinery. The waters fairly split this mill open at the bottom, the dam by the side of it going down in the general ruin, and the ridge of the structure dropping at the centre. Only the L used for bending carriage work was torn out, but the entire building will have to be pulled down. Church's old mill, some distance below, had a large portion of the underpinning torn out, and one of the abutments of the water-wheel was destroyed, but the building, with its four sets of machinery, is saved. This comprises the damage done at Blush Hollow, except to roads and bridges. The road-bed is now a rushing torrent. The report that the large new mill of the Churches was undermined proves unfounded, as does the rumor that some persons were missing. The total amount of damage to individuals, and to the town of Chester, is estimated at $20,000 or $25,000. The latest figures indicate that the total loss will reach $350,000.

ANOTHER MILL RIVER VALLEY SCENE.

THE RESIDENTS OF BLUSH HOLLOW PROVIDENTIALLY SAVED.

A special despatch to the Springfield *Union* from Chester gives the following additional particulars of the flood: About twelve years ago a second reservoir was built, about three miles further up the stream, by the Church Brothers. This was smaller than the lower one, and covered from fifty to eighty acres. The upper reservoir broke first, and swept over the lower reservoir with an immense volume of water, making a break of about four rods in the highway dam of the lower reservoir. The upper reservoir was built of earth, and the whole dam suddenly gave way. Harry Meacham was at the reservoir at the time, and made haste to warn the people of Blush Hollow. His warning, and the fact that but a part of the lower reservoir dam gave way, prevented a loss of life, and also very much lessened the damage done. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company suffer heavily. At the Middlefield Switch, the long two-arched stone bridge, under which the Middlefield brook and the turnpike run, was swept away, and also a considerable length of the track, amounting in all to about 200 feet. It will cost about $100,000 to repair this break, and will require considerable time. Between the Middlefield Switch and Chester depot there are eight railroad bridges, five of which are either unharmed or but slightly damaged. Two of these are of stone, costing each $75,000. Of the three bridges which are so badly damaged as to need to be entirely rebuilt, one is a stone bridge costing $40,000. The two others are those next west of Chester, one of which was to have been replaced this Fall by an iron bridge. The loss on these bridges is about $15,000.

The bridge next east of Chester Station, which is soon to be replaced by an iron structure, is damaged by the loss of one of the abutments, but it will be repaired by noon, so that trains can run between Springfield and Chester. The track is washed out in many places west of Chester, but no damage of any amount is reported west of Middlefield switch.

Superintendent Russell has been on the ground all the forenoon. Work will be prosecuted on the bridges as fast as possible, but the Superintendent estimates that it will be several days before the road will be passable. It will probably cost $150,000 to rebuild the bridges and repair the road, while the loss by the interruption of business will be very heavy, particularly as this is the week of the college races at Saratoga.

RUMORED LOSS OF LIFE.

STRUCTURES DESTROYED AND ROADS OBLITERATED.

The mills of the Church Brothers are standing, but it is reported that their new mill is partly undermined. A wool-house and a barn belonging to them were carried away, with their contents, among which were several valuable carriages.

Oliver Blush's old woolen mill and William Blush's barn were also carried away. The barn contained a new $400 carriage. Several other barns and out-buildings were carried away, and three or four houses are reported to have been destroyed or badly damaged. The highway between Blush Hollow and Middlefield switch was entirely obliterated, and six bridges, two of them private ones—four belonging to the town—were carried away. It is not known at this time that any lives were lost, but several narrow escapes from drowning occurred. Three or four persons are reported as missing, but it is hardly probable that they are drowned.

At Middlefield switch two unoccupied houses, one of them new, owned by West, Buckley & Co., paper manufacturers, were swept away, and also an old red house used as a pay office when the railroad was building. Several barns and outbuildings were also carried off at the switch, and the farms and gardens badly damaged. The woolen mill, between Middlefield and Chester, owned by John West, Jr., of Pittsfield, was not injured, but both ends of the wooden dam and the head of his raceway were destroyed. His loss will be from $1,000 to $2,000. A tenement house, occupied by the family of Leon. Janezaux, was swept away. He was absent, and his wife, mother-in-law, and four children, were, with considerable difficulty, persuaded to leave the house just before it went off.

The village of Chester owes its escape from an almost entire destruction to the fact of there being so many stone-arch bridges above that place, by which the flood was stayed for a time, accumulating in little ponds to be let down in installments on the village below. A second cause was the considerable width of the valley a mile above the village, where the waters spread out, somewhat as they did in the Mill River flood, on the Florence meadows. At Huntington there was but little damage done, the flood having mostly spent its force before it reached there. Some of the farms were flooded, and water broke over the bulkhead of the Highland Manufacturing Company's mills, swept through the lower story, and did some damage to finished goods stored there. At Westfield, the next town below Huntington, the island and some low lands were flooded, but no great harm was done.

THE RECENT RAINS.

DISASTERS IN BERKSHIRE COUNTY—DAMS AND BRIDGES CARRIED AWAY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—A special dispatch from Pittsfield to the Springfield *Union* says: The heaviest rain known in Berkshire for years commenced Saturday evening and continued more than six hours. Between 2 and 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the rain fell in stupendous floods, the culminating point of the shower being in Washington, Hillsdale, and vicinity, from which the streams poured down with great violence. Ashley Brook was swollen to a torrent, and the reservoir of the water works was in great danger, but it was relieved by the giving away of forty feet of the dam which throws the water of the brook into it, the damage being about $1,000. The water supply of the town was suddenly cut off, but a temporary connection will be made to-day, unless, as is feared, the pipes are clogged with gravel. In Hinsdale, the Tracy or Ramage Dam, and the dam of Plunkett's Jericho Mill were carried away. The roads and streets are very badly washed. Some small bridges are carried away, and the hay crop is damaged to the extent of many thousands of dollars by the overflow and lodging. No damage is reported to the railroads, except between Pittsfield and Springfield, but all trains from the west are stopped here.

THE ESTIMATED LOSS.

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY RAILROAD A HEAVY LOSER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The Springfield *Republican* estimates the damage by the Middlefield disaster in round numbers at $350,000, nearly half of which falls upon the Boston and Albany Railroad. There was no loss of life whatever. Through travel westward can hardly be resumed before Thursday, while it is quite possible the railroad will not get into running order till later.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALLEGED INCENDIARY FIRE IN ILLINOIS—LOSS, $150,000.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—The loss by the fire at Streator, Ill., is now placed at $150,000, with but about $25,000 insurance. It is stated that the fire was the result of incendiarism on the part of the miners of Lasalle, Ind., who have been on a strike for some time, and because the miners at Streator refused to join them, have made open and violent threats against the citizens of that place. About half the business portion of the town is burned, and it was only by most strenuous efforts on the part of the citizens that the remainder was saved. All the water was exhausted from the cisterns and wells when the fire was subdued. The following firms lost heavily: Bailey, clothing establishmedt; Ames & Son, hardware merchants; Shuler & Bursk, dry goods. Shaffenburg and Wheeler lose the Oriental Block and Mosher & Wheeler their furniture. A large number of minor losses are also reported.

OTHER FIRES.

Yesterday morning a fire originating in Miller's stable, Rockford, Ill., destroyed the stable and contents, a grocery store, a drug store, and a number of other establishments. The damage is roughly estimated at $20,000; amount of insurance unknown.

At 5:40 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the apartments of Wm. Schroder, on the second floor of No. 105 Christopher street, causing $50 damage.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $571,007.

Elijah Allen, an old resident of Medford, Mass., hanged himself yesterday.

Edwin W. Phillips, a letter-carrier in North Cambridge, Mass., is under arrest, charged with stealing letters.

D. O'Leary commenced his attempt to accomplish the feat of walking 100 miles in 100 consecutive hours, at the West-side Rink, Chicago, last night.

A negro drayman at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday afternoon, shot a soldier twice, inflicting a serious wound in the face. The soldier ran to the barracks, and the negro was arrested.

Oliver Dusenberry, a German sailor and steward of the schooner Admiral, was found drowned in the Hudson at Newburg on Sunday evening. He is supposed to have fallen overboard on last Friday night while drunk.

The jury of inquest to investigate the alleged murder of B. T. Young, in Danversport, Mass., on the 4th of July, find that death was caused by blows upon the head by some person or persons to the jury unknown.

The Washington and Lee University of Virginia has recently conferred on Hon. Vincent E. Bradford, late President of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company and a well-known jurist of Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Alvah P. Stearns, a clerk in the drug store of Sylvester Abner, No. 64 Tremont street, Boston, was drowned near Vergennes, Vt., Saturday night by the upsetting of a boat in which, with two companions, he was proceeding to Gardner's Island to camp out. One of his companions swam ashore; the other drifted ashore with the boat.

Yesterday John Williams, of Philadelphia, who is separated from his wife, went to her mother's for the purpose of prevailing upon his wife to return home. She refused, when he drew a pistol and fired three shots, one of which entered her breast, producing a dangerous wound. Williams has not been arrested.

The name of the young woman who made the fatal leap through the glass roof at the Chester House, Boston, is ascertained to be Mary Duggan, aged twenty-one. She was married, and her husband is living. She came from Westbrook, Me., some three years ago, and had recently fallen into intemperate habits.

MEETING OF LOUISVILLE PORK-PACKERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 13.—A meeting of the Pork-packers' Association of Louisville was held to-day, to make arrangements for the entertainment of the delegates to the National Pork-packers' Convention, which is to meet in this city on the 9th of September next. Large delegations are expected from different cities of the Union. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to have charge of the whole matter: Messrs. J. M. Duncan Thomas J. Martin, Jr., J. V. Cowling, Jr., V. P. Armstrong, J. W. Menifee, and W. B. Hamilton.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CAIRO, Ill., July 13.—A boiler attached to the flouring and saw mill of G. W. Paschall & Co. in Fulton, Ky., exploded to-day, demolishing the mill building and fatally injuring Perry Paschall and his son.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

HE IS FIRED ON WHILE OUT DRIVING—THE BALL GRAZES HIS WRIST—ARREST OF THE CULPRIT.

KISSINGEN, July 13.—While Prince Bismarck was driving in the country toward the Saline Springs, at noon to-day, he was fired at by a young man.

The ball grazed his wrist. The wound is insignificant. The would-be assassin was promptly arrested.

He has not been identified. At 1:30 P. M. Prince Bismarck drove through Kissingen, and showed himself to the people.

The populace were with great difficulty prevented from lynching the man after his arrest.

THE IDENTITY OF THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN ESTABLISHED.

BERLIN, July 13.—The identity of the would-be assassin of Prince Bismarck has been established. His name is Kullman. He belongs to Magdeburg, and is a cooper by trade. He is a member of the Catholic Journeymen's Society of that city, and has been observed of late frequently in the company of a Catholic priest.

GERMANY.

THE RELATIONS WITH BAVARIA AND SAXONY.

LONDON, July 13.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says it is now reported that Prince Bismarck's journey to Kissingen has no political object. The friendly attitude of the King of Bavaria gives much satisfaction, but the separatist tendencies of Saxony give rise to a feeling of uneasiness.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AT MUNICH.

BERLIN, July 13.—The Emperor William arrived at Munich to-day. He was received by the King of Bavaria and escorted to the royal palace. The King will accompany the Emperor part of the way to Salzburg. The Bavarian Princes and members of the Bavarian ministry have received decorations from the Emperor.

DEATH OF A NOVELIST.

BERLIN, July 13.—Fritz Reuter, the novelist, is dead.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

BERLIN, July 13.—It is reported here that the British delegate to the Brussels Congress will not take part in the proceedings until the reservations made by Lord Derby are considered.

SPAIN.

SHOOTING OF FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS BY THE CARLISTS.

LONDON, July 13.—A *Times* correspondent with the Carlists telegraphs that they are trying to drive away foreign correspondents by shooting some as spies. Many Germans have already withdrawn from their lines.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

MADRID, July 13.—The Republicans have again been successful in an engagement with the Carlists near Bilbao.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF PARLIAMENT—THE RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL.

LONDON, July 13.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli said he hoped Parliament would be in a condition to adjourn on the 5th of August. In reference to the Public Worship Regulations bill, he declared that he was uncompromisingly opposed to the resolutions of which Mr. Gladstone gave notice on the 9th instant, because they were aimed against a settlement upon which religious liberty depended.

The resolutions in question oppose a definite settlement of the points now in dispute, and the clothing of the Bishop with power to establish uniformity in regard to the conduct of public worship.

DISASTROUS THUNDER-STORM IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 13.—A violent thunder-storm which passed over this city Saturday caused several fatal accidents.

RUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—The Emperor Alexander has returned to the capital.

CUBA.

DOCKRAY SENTENCED TO DEATH.

HAVANA, July 13.—The American, Dockray, has been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to death; but the judgment of the Court must be approved by the Governor General before it is carried out. Hopes are entertained that he will not confirm the sentence, but will commute it to a lower grade of punishment.

INDORSEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN GENERAL'S TAXATION SCHEME—THE PRICE OF AMERICAN FLOUR.

HAVANA, July 13.—The *Diario* says that, with the new tax of two and a half per cent. on capital and the ten per cent. income tax, it is expected that by June 30, 1876, the debt created, by the issue of $60,000,000 in bank bills on account of the Treasury will have been amortized, and $45,000,000 of other indebtedness paid. This calculation is based on a valuation of the riches of the island at $1,600,000,000, and on the estimated receipt of $10,000,000 per annum from the income tax.

A committee of planters and proprietors of industries and commerce, headed by Mayor Zulueta, waited on the Captain General this morning and thanked him for issuing the decree taxing capital.

The *Voz* calls the attention of the authorities and the Director of Customs to the fact that American flour is sold in this city for $30 per barrel, when the cost, as shown by a published statement, ought to be $35 50, and the sellers are still making a profit. The *Voz* demands that this and other mysterious abuses of the Custom-house be explained and stopped.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 13.—The Paymaster's train of the Fitchburg Railroad, consisting of an engine and passenger car, was thrown from the track of the Troy and Greenfield Road, near Shelburne Falls, this afternoon, near the bridge over the highway, and the engine and car went down a fifteen-foot embankment. There were nine persons on board, all but two of whom were more or less hurt. Mrs. Wm. Swift, of Boston, was probably fatally injured; Miss Annie Wood, of Woodbury, had a rib broken; Mr. Webster, assistant roadmaster, had a hip broken. The engineer and fireman were somewhat bruised.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 13.—George H. Mitchell, of the firm of Mitchell Bros., of Saratoga, shot and killed himself at Friends' Lake to-day

THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

RAVAGES OF THE PEST IN MINNESOTA.

THE EXTENT OF THE DESTRUCTION WROUGHT—HABITS OF THE INSECT—THE INJURY DONE GREATLY OVERESTIMATED—COURSE OF GOV. DAVIS IN ASKING FOR RELIEF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Saturday, July 11, 1874.

So much has been said concerning the reappearance of the grasshoppers in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa that the general attention of the country has been turned in this direction, and a fear has been entertained that the wheat crop of Minnesota, which was last year variously estimated at from 24,000,000 to 28,000,000 bushels, would be seriously affected. When the news was first published, several weeks ago, it was hoped that the stories might prove to be unfounded, or, at least, somewhat exaggerated, but the evidence received at official quarters during the past week allows no question but that the grasshoppers, hatched from eggs deposited by the cloud that passed over South-western Minnesota a little less than a year ago, are working great destruction. As yet the loss has been confined to South-western Minnesota, where a belt of country—perhaps 100 miles wide and not quite as deep—has been overrun. It will be borne in mind that this part of the State is not so thickly settled as the region around St. Paul and Minneapolis and the territory bordering on the first half of the Minnesota River, but that most of the settlers are immigrants who have come to the State within the past five or six years, many of them Germans and Scandinavians, with little or no means to depend upon except their annual crops of wheat. Hence it is that the calamity has found them in an unprepared condition, and there has been, and doubtless will be, more personal suffering than if the eastern half of the State had been afflicted, where the farming population is more generally made up of Eastern people who came here at an early day and selected the best lands, and have managed to place themselves in favorable circumstances so far as material wealth is concerned. But the sufferers are the poor Swedes and Germans, whose lands are not wholly paid for, and who have no accumulated wealth to rely upon.

Wherever the grasshoppers have appeared they have cleared everything before them, but more especially wheat, for which they seem to have a special appetite. They rise up like a cloud, and pass for distances of a mile or more through strips of timber and across small streams to get to a field of wheat. The corn does not seem to suffer so much, except in cases where the pests have come long distances, and appear in need of nourishment; and where wheat and corn are standing side by side, the wheat is first taken, and in case there is sufficient to satisfy their rapacity, they almost entirely ignore the corn; but the moment the wheat fails, the grasshoppers settle down on the corn and leave but the skeleton or fibrous matter standing, as it is the soft part of the vegetable which satisfies them best. Garden vegetables they devour with the same avidity as wheat. Oats they do not generally interfere with. Peas they seem to dislike, as they never touch the vines. They seem, at the same time, to be fastidious insects. The first experience the farmers had was last Fall with the *gryllus.* They made their appearance in considerable numbers about August and deposited their eggs. They then came from the south-west, and could easily be seen about the middle of the day, or when the sun was well up in the heavens. They look like the cotton-wood seed as they are flying through the air, elevated from 300 to 500 feet. The general prediction was that they had come so early that they would leave before they deposited their eggs. This Spring they commenced hatching out about the last of April in patches and in great numbers. As they leave the cocoon they are of a creamy white color. But, after exposure to the atmosphere and the heat of the sun for a few hours, they turn to a brown color, and linger where they are hatched twenty-four hours or more. This time is sufficient to develop them enough for eating purposes, and away they go, generally in the direction of the prevailing breeze, and settle upon the nearest wheat field. They are tremendous eaters, and although fastidious when there is a variety of vegetables from which they can choose, when they cannot find vegetation they will even eat earth. In some localities young fruit trees have been injured. As a general thing they seem to prevail most where the soil is sandy, and the land has an eastern or southern exposure.

The particular counties which have suffered most are Martin, Cottonwood, Murray, Jackson, Nobles, and Watonwan. The people of these counties are thrifty, worthy, and industrious, and in many of the counties it has been impossible to get liquor of any sort. The same tract of country was devastated last Fall, and an appropriation of $25,000 was made by the last Legislature for the purchase of seed wheat for the farmers whose crops had been destroyed.

Gov. Davis deserves many thanks from the citizens for his efforts to ascertain the extent of the ravages and to apply whatever remedies were in his power. Although his appeal to the War Department asking that the quota of arms due the State of Minnesota for two years, the worth of which will be about $8,000, be turned over in the shape of supplies was unsuccessful, still he has left no stone unturned, and this evening issued the subjoined circular to every county in the State:

STATE OF MINNESOTA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ST. PAUL, July 10, 1874.

To the Commissioner of —— County:

Your attention is respectfully requested to the condition of the people in several of our south-western counties.

Three years ago most of that region was comparatively uninhabited. Since then many thousands of people have established themselves there, opened farms, built school-houses and churches, created busy villages, and were looking to the future for that reward which in due time is surely paid to those whose labors create such results.

In doing much for themselves they have also done much for the State. As results of years of toil, and the investment of their savings, they have added to the mass of taxable property, according to the last report of the State Auditor, 256,900 acres of land, which has a taxation valuation of $1,007,203.

Their personal property on the same basis of valuation amounts to $646,893.

A true valuation of this property would probably exceed $4,000,000.

These people, and the very existence of this property, and all of their beneficial relations to the State, have been imperiled by a succession of calamities, which dictate now the stern alternative, either to aid these sufferers, or to permit them to abandon this country to the reclamation of the wilderness, canceling all of this value as absolutely as if it were burned up, and to lose the far more important, the vital, human element of our prosperity.

In 1872 these newly-opened farms were laid waste by hail.

In 1873, the grasshoppers or locusts came in swarms, and ate up everything planted by the hand of man.

These agents of destruction last year deposited their eggs upon the ground they had devastated, and this year their progeny have swept that region almost bare.

In striving against these reiterated visitations, these people have expended all their accumulations. I have never witnessed more noble generosity than they have manifested toward each other. The prosperous have divided their substance with their less fortunate neighbors, until whole communities have been reduced to common destitution. Actual want reigns supreme in many homes. The merchants and men of means have given and lent until they are ruined, unless they can be sustained until their country shall bring them out.

These visitations are not unknown in this State, though their occurrence has been after wide intervals of time, and they seem to have entirely ceased in the older counties. Research as far back as 1819 shows periodical visitations, once in about twenty years—the pest, however, never infecting the country more than two years in succession. They come one year, ravage the country, lay their eggs, their progeny repeating the ravage next year, then going away to return no more.

The obligation is now imposed upon us to care for these our own people. It comes upon us with the double force of economic wisdom and Christian duty. We cannot afford to let this country lapse into a wilderness. More than all, we cannot afford to fail to perform that duty which is taught by higher considerations than those of mere material prosperity.

I have resolved, after much anxious deliberation, to call upon every organized county in the State, outside the devastated district, to contribute by a direct appropriation of money by the County Commissioners. I appeared before the County Commissioners of the County of Ramsey on yesterday, and they appropriated $5,000 without hesitation.

C. K. DAVIS, Governor.

Some satisfaction is felt from the fact that an enemy has appeared in the shape of a bright, red bug, flat, and in its motions not unlike a bed bug. How these bugs can catch the grasshoppers it is difficult to tell, as even the newly-born grasshoppers will clear a yard at a jump. But the theory seems to be that these small red bugs devour the eggs just before they are hatched. To what extent this small enemy destroys the grasshoppers only time can tell.

The people are not so discouraged as has been represented, and, although nine or ten counties out of sixty have been devastated, more or less, still the citizens are hopeful.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE.

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New-York, during June, 1874:

Fifth Division—Lieut. Col. W. D. Southard, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

Sixth Division—Col. Robert M. Richardson, Assistant Adjutant General; Col. J. Dean Hawley, Inspector; Col. James C. Carmichael, Engineer; Col. Webster R. Chamberlain, Judge Advocate; Lieut. Col. George N. Crouse, Commissary of Subsistence; Major Frank Wood, Aide-de-camp; Maj. George W. Lowery, Aide-de-camp.

Fifth Brigade—Major William F. Swalm, resigned.

Ninth Brigade—Capt. John D. Brooks, Commissary of Subsistence.

Tenth Brigade—Capt. W. Leslie Sanders, Inspector of Rifle Practice; First Lieut. Cassius E. Bulkley, Aide de Camp.

Nineteenth Brigade—Capt. Washington J. Maine, Quartermaster.

Twentieth Brigade—Lieut. Col. John J. Shepherd, Assistant Adjutant General; Major Reuben R. Noble, Judge Advocate; Major C. H. Wombough, Inspector; Capt. Frank B. Brown, Quartermaster; Capt. George W. Pratt, Aide de Camp.

Third Regiment Cavalry—Henry Fischer, Captain; Lorenzo Wagner, Second Lieutenant; John H. Prehn, Second Lieutenant; Frederick Von Axte, Second Lieutenant; Philip Laubenberger, Second Lieutenant.

Battery B, First Division—Martin Lotz, Second Lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment—George Theiss, Second Lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment—Edward L. Nicoll, Second Lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment—Daniel Zeigler, First Lieutenant; Joseph S. Hart, Captain.

Tenth Regiment—Jno. Casey, Second Lieutenant; Alexander C. Strathdee, First Lieutenant.

Thirteenth Regiment—Jno. H. Tienken, Second Lieutenant.

Fifteenth Battalion—Capt. Henry Von Deilen, Assistant Commissary of Subsistence.

Sixteenth Battalion—George W. Robertson, Lieutenant Colonel; Wm. McFarlane, Major.

Twenty-first Regiment—Capt. James C. Beecher, Chaplain.

Twenty-third Regiment—P. Augustus Hardy, First Lieutenant; Frank G. Richardson, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-fifth Regiment—Frank Frolich, Captain; John Diehl, First Lieutenant; August Volmar, Second Lieutenant.

Twenty-seventh Regiment—Charles J. Chatfield, Captain.

Twenty-eighth Battalion—Capt. Peter F. Steffen, Chaplain.

Fifty-fifth Regiment—Edward Gilon, Colonel; John Bayer, Second Lieutenant.

Eighty-fourth Regiment—Charles C. Conklin, Major; George Cartwright, Captain; John C. Major, First Lieutenant.

The following resignations in the National Guard, State of New-York, have been accepted during the same period: Nathan P. Wheeler, Major and Engineer, Nineteenth Brigade, Fifth Division; J. H. Liebenau, Colonel and Inspector, First Division; Samuel Speedling, Captain, Twenty-first Regiment, Eighth Brigade, Fifth Division; J. Reynolds Adriance, First Lieutenant and Quartermaster, Twenty-first Regiment, Eighth Brigade, Fifth Division; George Macintosh, First Lieutenant, Seventy-ninth Regiment, First Brigade, First Division; Joseph W. Congdon, Captain, Twenty-second Regiment, First Brigade, First Division; William Rumsey, Major and Inspector, Twentieth Brigade, Seventh Division; D. W. Knight, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, Twentieth Brigade, Seventh Division; H. Sherwood, Major and Judge Advocate, Twenty-ninth Brigade, Seventh Division; Frederick Schuck, First Lieutenant, Fifty-first Regiment, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division; Edward Laurence, Second Lieutenant, Forty-seventh Regiment, Eleventh Brigade, Second Division; F. Schilderdecker, Captain, Twenty-fifth Regiment, Ninth Brigade, Third Division; Wm. J. Bertine, First Lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division; Bernard Kerchnoff, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Seventh Brigade, Fifth Division; John A. Ramsey, Captain, Tenth Regiment, Ninth Brigade, Third Division; Robert W. Voas, First Lieutenant, Sixty-fifth Regiment, Thirty-first Brigade, Eighth Division; Daniel D. Wylie, Captain, Washington Gray Troop, First Division; James Slater, Captain, Ninth Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division; Wm. W. Collins, First Lieutenant, Forty-fourth Battalion, Twenty-eighth Brigade, Sixth Division.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM AND TAXATION.

At the stated monthly meeting of the New-York City Council of Political Reform, held at their rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third street, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be requested to ascertain and report to the Council, as soon as practicable, by what means and to what extent taxation in this City can be reduced without prejudice to the public interest, and in this view that they ascertain and report:

1. The total value of all the real estate in the City, valuing the whole at the rate assumed by the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments for the part which they assess for taxation.
2. The value of that which is assessed for taxation, and the value at said rate of that part of the real estate in the City which is not assessed for taxation, and what amount of the part not assessed is held
   - (a) By the City,
   - (b) By the United States,
   - (c) By religious corporations,
   - (d) By charitable corporations not religious,
   - (e) By individuals or parties other than the above.
3. What City property, if any, it would be for the public interest to sell and apply the proceeds to the payment of the City debt.
4. The difference between the rate of valuation for taxation in this City and the rate in the State at large.
5. The amount of State taxes that this City is called upon to pay this year in excess of what it would be called upon to pay if the rate of valuation in this City was the same as in the State at large; (it is believed that by unequal rates of valuation this City is annually required to pay to the State Treasury several millions more than its just proportion.)
6. What would be the probable effects upon the prosperity of this City, if taxation was confined chiefly to tangible property, such as real estate and franchises.
7. What legislation, if any, is required to reform the system of taxation so as to make it do equal justice to all parts of the State, and at the same time relieve this city from the methods of taxation that are driving personal property from New-York to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania for investment.
8. The cost of the government of this City, if each department were administered with strict but wise economy, and the saving of expense that would result in the respective departments.

Resolved, That the Finance Committee be authorized to employ the services of clerks and experts to aid them in these investigations and preparing their report.

Parties having information relating to the above matters are invited to communicate the same in writing to Col. R. C. Hawkins, No. 64 Broadway.

"NO MORE DUCKS—NO MORE INJUN."

From the Virginia City (Nev.) Enterprise.

Over at Washoe City, the other day, some men stopping at the principal hotel, while viewing the surroundings of the place, saw a large flock of ducks settle down on the further side of Washoe Lake. A Washoe Indian also saw the ducks, and told the men he would go after them if they would get him a gun. In the hotel they found an old United States musket. This they loaded nearly to the muzzle, and giving it to the Indian, started him to the lake. After he had gone the wags who loaded the gun for him went to the upper story of the house, and with opera-glasses watched the progress of the noble red man. He at last reached the spot where the ducks had been seen to settle down among the tules. Presently they saw the smoke dart from the Indian's gun, saw him fall backward to the ground, and heard a tremendous roar from over the lake—a sound as though the gun had burst into a thousand pieces. Fearing that the gun had indeed burst and killed the poor fellow, the jokers began to feel very guilty. They hastened from the house and struck around the lake. When they had got about half way around they met the Indian coming toward them. There was a long gash across his right cheek bone and his face was covered with blood, but he had as many ducks as he could hold in both hands. "Well, Jim," said they, "how did you make it?" "Yes," said Jim, "one more shoot um—no more ducks, no more Injun!"

ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Chicago *Times* publishes the result of what it claims to have been careful investigations into the quality of the articles that generally find their way on to the dining tables of Chicagoans. The result shows that adulteration is the rule, without exception. Specimens of tea, coffee, sugar, soap, baking powders, cream tartars, and syrups, obtained in the ordinary course of trade, from leading grocery establishments in the city, were subjected to analytical tests, and the results arrived at are calculated to disturb the equanimity of those who have been feeding on the adulterated stuff.

INDIANA POLITICS.

THE ISSUES BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

HOW FAR THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION ENTERS INTO THE CONTEST—THE CURRENCY—THE FARMERS' PARTY—A CONTEST BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

INDIANAPOLIS, Saturday, July 11, 1874.

The Democratic State Convention meets in this city on the 15th inst., and, despite the efforts of the farmers' party to have it indorse the ticket placed in the field on the 10th of June by the so-called People's Convention, will nominate a ticket of unadulterated Democrats, and reaffirm the eternity and purity of Democratic principles. The resurrection of "Foghorn" Allen, in Ohio, effectually dissipated any hope that might have been entertained previous to that event of an abandonment of the Democratic organization, and hence we shall have in this State this year a square stand-up fight between the old parties which have so often met each other on this central pivotal battle-field. The probabilities and the issue must be of interest to the people of the whole nation, and are of especial interest here at home, from the fact that it is the first election since the Congressional and legislative reapportionment, and because upon the complexion of the General Assembly depends a United States Senator to succeed Senator Pratt. In the rearrangement of the State, the Indiana Legislature has not been above the temptation to gerrymander; but, as very often proves to be the case, issues have arisen since the apportionment which may materially interfere with the calculations of the managers. The canvass has some questions involved in it of a new and untried nature and force. First, is what is known as the "Grange Movement." This has taken a deep hold upon the farmers of Indiana, and despite every effort to restrain it to an effort for the improvement of the social and business condition of the agricultural classes, questions of politics have usurped every other consideration, and at every meeting of county or district grange, and at numerous "picnics" that have been and are being held all over the State, public officers and public administration have been the universal topics for discussion. How far this movement will affect the State ticket it is hard to say; but that it will affect it, is beyond dispute, though its principal force will be felt in local affairs, in breaking up the court-house "rings," both Republican and Democratic. The unrest of the people is chiefly over the officers with whom they come most nearly in contact, the township and county officials, whose fees and taxes have, in various localities, become unendurable. *Mutatis mutandis* will be the experience of many county officers, who have for years and years manipulated the party majorities so as to keep themselves and their intimates in power and place. The aggregate vote of the State is so evenly divided, and county government is so equitably balanced between Republicanism and Democracy, that, take it for all in all, it is the better opinion that the Republican Party will profit most from the local disturbance. The grange movement has stimulated thought. It has brought into active participation in politics a very large element that usually, and for years past, has kept comparatively aloof from canvasses and elections, and as discussion and reflection inevitably lead to better things, I incline to the belief that the Republican Party will be strengthened in the outcome, although it may lose seriously in cities and counties where, hitherto, it has seemed invincible. This tendency will be strengthened by the conceded excellence of the State administration during the past two years, which has been Republican, albeit the Governor is Democratic. All the other officers are Republican, and at the State Convention on the 17th ult. were renominated by acclamation. There is universal satisfaction with them, and so far as State matters are concerned they will be hard to defeat by any ticket the Democracy can put in opposition.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

The temperance question is another important factor in the canvass, and it will be the first time since the election of Gov. Whitcomb that it has played any very conspicuous part in State politics. Indiana early followed Ohio in the woman's temperance movement, and as early the anti-temperance and anti-Sunday Germanic element consolidated to defeat the movement. In our city election the Democracy, with the aid of the Liquor League, carried the council by a large majority, and the city, on a popular vote, by a plurality of about two hundred votes. The Republican reverse inspired the Democracy with great spirit, and temporarily disheartened the Republicans, for Indianapolis has been the centre of Republican influence ever since the State was wrested from the Democracy in 1856. Abortive attempts were made to conciliate the liquor vote between the date of the city election and the meeting of the State Convention, but when the Republican delegates assembled here, the overwhelming feeling was that the saloon vote was irrevocably gone, and that duty and policy combined dictated the taking of advanced temperance ground. Consequently the platform recognizes and indorses what is known as the "Baxter law," the principle of the statute being local option, with consequential damages against the liquor-seller. There can be no question that this position will cost the Republicans their majorities in several of the larger cities of the State, which comprise a large per cent. of German population and a still larger per cent. of young American voters, who frequent saloons and billiard rooms at night, and think it a great hardship to be restrained in their appetites and moral tastes by any legislation whatever. But the State is decidedly temperate. The Grange element is universally so; the Grangers, who number 100,000 in Indiana, have everywhere indorsed the Baxter law, and as Mr. Baxter, whose name and fame are identified with the act, is a leading Quaker, it is safe to predicate a calculation upon a large gain to the aggregate vote from the ranks of the Friends, who usually refrain here from active work in politics, unless some question of overwhelming moral interest to them is involved. This is the case this year with the temperance question. The Democracy will range themselves in favor of a strict license system; but with what are known as temperance men, this is understood to be a stealing of the livery of heaven to serve the devil in, and is a bait that will catch but very few gudgeons. On this branch of the canvass everything depends upon the friends of temperance. Having secured an indorsement of their ideal measure from the Republican Party, they cannot afford to "stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." They must work, remembering the Napoleonic maxim, that "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions." The Democracy and liquor men will strain every nerve, and if the temperance folks hold aloof, depending upon the inherent strength of an idea, the State will go from the Republican Party with a momentum that may not be arrested for a quarter of a century. The temperance issue, at the best, will change affairs to a considerable extent. The larger cities will inevitably pronounce in favor of the liquor element, but in the agricultural districts it is believed this urban defection will be more than made up.

THE CURRENCY.

The currency question and the general course of Congress and the Administration will, of course, have their influence in the canvass. The choice of a Congressional delegation gives the election a national interest and significance, and complicates the result somewhat more than if nothing but State affairs were to be decided upon. No one at all conversant with public opinion in Indiana can entertain a reasonable doubt that the overwhelming majority are in favor of a change in the financial system. There is a very large and, I believe, a growing faction who favor an overthrow of the national banking system and the substitution of a Government currency. The monopoly feature of the Bank act is the aggravation in public esteem, and had Congress wisely provided nothing else than a free banking scheme, leaving redistribution, and all that, severely alone, Indiana would have been satisfied, and finances would be on a surer and firmer foundation of public confidence than they have ever been. It is not enough to answer this feeling that banking is made free enough now, practically, for the West, and that capital is not found ready to take up the circulation offered under the recent act. The objection against a limited bank circulation goes to the essence of the matter, and it is one of the most glorious immunities of our form of government that poor men may have as much sense and as loud a voice in respect of its operations as the wealthiest; so this question is one that is to be talked about, and one that will exercise a large influence over the minds of voters. And it happens that the Republican Senators and Representatives have discharged their duty in this behalf, while the commanding position assumed by Senator Morton, in the Senate, in the financial discussions of the last session, will give to the Republican Party by far the largest gain to come from this issue. The Democracy will, doubtless, adopt a platform, the understanding of which will be greenbacks, as against national bank notes, but it is to be questioned whether financial iconoclasm merely will be stronger this year than it has been before. In the place of national banks there is nothing positive to be offered. The Democracy, throughout the country, is by no means a unit for Government notes, and the only refuge is in State banks of issue, if national banks are stricken down. With the West generally, Indiana has not entirely forgotten the ante-rebellion stump-tail days, and the Republican portion of the present system, amended by depriving it of its monopoly feature, will be the strongest before the people.

THE FARMERS' PARTY.

Under the lead of half a dozen restless and characterless politicians, chief of whom was David S. Gooding, who will be remembered as Andrew Johnson's Marshal of the District of Columbia, a desperate attempt was made in the Spring and early Summer to create a diversion against the Republicans by the formation of a Farmers' or People's Party. A State Convention was called for the 10th of June ultimo, but being conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity—the very call for it being a bare-faced fraud on the Patrons of Husbandry, and by the officers of the State Grange, promptly and indignantly exposed—the convention was a farce, and its results comical. In the interest of reform, and on behalf of the farmers of Indiana, a platform was adopted which, in construction and rhetoric, would honor Stephen Pearl Andrews, and their nominee for Secretary of State proved to be an expelled defaulting Treasurer of an Odd Fellows' Lodge. The consequence is, that the "reform movement" is not now heard of; it was the most humiliating fiasco ever known in the checkered politics of Indiana, and it, with its inceptors, has gone down

> "To the vile dust from whence they sprung,
> Unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE DEMOCRACY AND THE REPUBLICANS.

There will be a straight, fair, stand-up contest between the Republican and Democratic Parties in Indiana, and I have only attempted to outline the general features of the canvass, and to indicate the probable results. The complexion of the Legislature is very doubtful politically, with the chances in favor of the Democracy. If the Republicans carry it, Senator Pratt will be his own successor, and that he has consented to be a candidate for reelection will give great aid to the Republican Legislative canvass. He is universally respected as an honorable and able man; not a politician in any ordinary sense, but a sterling, substantial, honest man, of which type there are none too many in Congress, and all too few likely to be in the next one. If the Democracy secure the Legislature, the contest for the Senatorship will be both lively and severe, with chances in favor of Hon. Joseph E. McDonald, of this city, whom Morton defeated for Governor in 1864. Gov. Hendricks is necessarily out of the race, for his resignation of the Gubernatorial office would devolve its duties upon Lieut. Gov. Sexton, a Republican, and Mr. Hendricks is not necessary at present to the comfort or convenience of the Democracy.

Within a few days after the meeting of the 15th of July Convention, and the enunciation of the Democratic platform, the campaign will be formally opened with a speech by Senator Morton, at some one of the cities of the State not yet determined upon. The Senator is now at home, in excellent health and spirits, leisurely preparing himself for his full share of the Summer's work. WALKER.

WHAT THE GRASSHOPPERS LIKE.

One of the settlers who have been driven away from South-western Minnesota by the ravages of the grasshoppers has given the Minneapolis *Tribune* some account of their troubles. He says: "There are just four of us, three boys and our mother. Our names are Lars, Andrew, and Genner Larsen. We have lived in Watonwan County for eight years, and have been fighting against fate for nearly all that time. Two years ago the violent hail-storm destroyed our crops, while the merciless grasshoppers devoured our subsistence last year. We planted our fields again this year, but the fearful pests have again attacked us, and we have been obliged to flee for our lives. Our entire crop has been destroyed, and our whole farm laid waste. We were obliged to leave or starve to death. The grasshoppers are about an inch and a quarter in length when full grown, of a dusky grayish color, the heads being of a reddish color, and the under wings when spread exhibiting a yellowish or copper color. The eggs of the insect are ovate in form, of a grayish color, and about the size of a wheat-corn. They are deposited in the ground and under the grass and stubble in clusters. They are generally laid about the last of July or 1st of August, and hatch out in June, according to the weather. When first hatched they resemble little flying insects, but they soon develop into full-fledged grasshoppers. As soon as they are hatched they commence to feed until they begin to swarm or form into flocks, when they rise and visit other feeding-grounds. They fly in the air in vast clouds, almost entirely obliterating the sun. While in the air at a distance they strongly resemble an immense snow cloud. In their flight the lower ones are about forty feet above the ground, while they extend upward beyond human sight. They settle upon a field of waving grain glittering in the sun, with the heads of wheat nodding in the breeze, and alighting cover the stalk of each spear of grain from the root to the head. In an incredibly short time the entire field is destroyed, and the ravenous destroyers leave only a barren waste behind them. While at work upon the grain a field looks fairly brown with them. They do not eat the grain, but bite into the tender stock and juicy kernel, and suck the vital sap from the young plant. When they rise the entire field is dead, and in a few days dried up. When young grain is attacked before it is headed out the entire spear is eaten off, leaving only a field of stubble. In some cases the trees and every green thing are attacked, but their voracious appetites are principally appeased with grain and garden stuff. There seems to be no remedy. If, however, the grass was burned over in the Spring, I think many of the eggs would be destroyed. The Fall fires do not seem to do any good. Water and frost seem wholly inadequate to destroy them. The only enemy they have is a little red parasite that gets under their wings. These little worms eat their way into the vitals of the insect and destroy its life. The dead grasshoppers seem covered with these little worms."

THE CASE OF CHOLERA IN LOUISVILLE.

In reference to the death of Patrick Faley in Louisville on Friday, 10th inst., the *Courier-Journal* says: "A case of genuine Asiatic cholera has occurred in Louisville. Thursday morning, about 5 o'clock, Patrick Faley, a shoemaker, living in Scally's block, No. 408 Main street, near Eleventh, became suddenly ill, and Dr. McDonough was summoned to his bedside. Symptoms of cholera were unmistakably present. His eyes became sunken, and there was constant vomiting which the physicians were unable to check. Drs. O'Reilly and Coleman Rogers were called into consultation, and it was the opinion of each that the man was laboring under an attack of Asiatic cholera. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the man died, having been sick but eight hours. A post-mortem examination confirmed the physicians in their opinion. There was a total suppression of the urine—a conclusive proof that the disease was of the nature conjectured. The body of the man was buried yesterday. It is a singular fact, if not a somewhat alarming coincidence, that in this very locality the cholera epidemic that swept over Louisville in 1851 originated. At one time the ground upon which the buildings now stand was the bed of a pond and malarial marsh. Ever since it was built up the locality has been more or less unhealthy during the hot days of the Summer. Faley, Wednesday night, came home from his work apparently in the best of health and spirits. He made no complaints of being ill, and it was not until near morning that he was attacked by the premonitory symptoms of the dread disease. He failed rapidly from the beginning, the physician having foreseen that death was inevitable. This is the first case that has happened during the Summer. Thus far no others in the house in which Faley died have manifested any symptoms of the disease, and it may be that his death will be the only one. The Board of Health will of course investigate the matter, and their efforts toward improving the sanitary condition of the city will be given a fresh impetus. The excessively hot weather of the past week has tended to increase the length of the mortality lists, and should it continue there is no telling how unhealthy the city may become, unless the most active endeavors are put forth to thoroughly disinfect our streets, alleys, and sewers."

A KENTUCKY MARVEL.

This is the story a letter from Jamestown, Russell County, Ky., tells: "A few days ago two Messrs. Pierce, who live in the Long Bottom, discovered something in the cloudless sky, just under the sun, that very much resembled a man. They immediately went to their own or a neighbor's house and told what they had seen. Pretty soon others went forth to make observations, but instead of seeing the man that had been recognized by the others they plainly discovered two women emerging from the sky, one from the left and the other from the right of the sun. They gradually came together just under the center of the sun until they were in the embrace of each other, at which moment a large eagle came forth and sailed around the women for fifteen minutes, and at length rested on their heads and remained there for some time. The same evening a Mr. Davis, who lives two miles from the Pierces, saw the same sights at the same time of day. Mr. Davis and the Pierces are reliable gentlemen, however strange their discovery may appear."

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ATTITUDE OF PRESIDENT GRANT TOWARD THE ROBBERS.

INTERESTING STATEMENTS BY UNITED STATES SENATOR ROBERTSON.

Hon. Thomas J. Robertson, one of the United States Senators from South Carolina, has recently returned to Charleston, and in a conversation with a reporter of the *News and Courier,* of that city, has made a long and interesting statement concerning the feeling at Washington, in regard to affairs in the prostrate Palmetto State. As far as he has been able to judge, he said, the sentiment in Washington, and, indeed, all over the North, is very much in favor of the honest people of the South, and against the corrupt governments that prevail in the States of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, and South Carolina. There can be no mistaking the public sentiment. It is thoroughly sick of corruption, and clamorous for reform. The President himself is completely disgusted, and is very positive in insisting that the party in South Carolina must purify itself.

Reporter—Did the President indicate what he proposed doing to help the party to purify itself?

Mr. Robertson—The President can do nothing. I said to him that the mass of the people in this State, black as well as white, the intelligent and uneducated alike, believed that the United States troops were kept here for the purpose of sustaining the State Government. President Grant replied that the people had no right to believe any such thing; that the troops were not sent here for any such purpose; they were only here to enforce the laws of the General Government. He also said to me that he would infinitely rather see the State Government pass into the hands of the Democratic Party than to see it continued in the hands of the corrupt crew who have brought things to the present pass. Now I call that a pretty square thing for the President to say. He wouldn't have said it six months ago. It certainly shows what he thinks of the condition of affairs in the State. And there is Judge Bond. You know what were his sentiments toward the South when he first came here. Well, two weeks ago he expressed the same sentiments as those uttered by the President—that the reign of corruption in South Carolina ought to be stopped at once.

Reporter—But what do Gen. Grant and Judge Bond propose to do to help us to reform the existing abuses?

Mr. Robertson—The General Government can do nothing itself. Neither can the President or Judge Bond. The people of the State—the voters—must redress their wrongs at the ballot-box. I have heard that Attorney General Williams said, some time ago, that, in the event of the continuance of the present corrupt Government in power, should the tax-payers of the State refuse to pay the taxes, the United States would not lend its assistance to enforce their collection; and I fully believe that the President would not permit the United States troops to interfere. The Government must protect its citizens in the enjoyment of all their rights, and will do so, but I am confident that it will not give its protection and support to bad men who rob the people and squander the public funds.

Reporter—What do you think of the chances of a reform inside the party lines?

Mr. Robertson—I told the President that there were good and honest men in the Republican Party in this State who, if they could be elected, would fill the offices to the satisfaction of the people, and administer public affairs in an honest and straightforward manner, but I don't think that they can be elected. They don't possess the strength, and I honestly believe that none of them could secure the nomination.

Reporter—Is it true, as stated, that the President will lend his influence to the election of Ex-Assistant Treasurer Sawyer to the Gubernatorial chair?

Mr. Robertson—I don't think there is a word of truth in it. I know that the President has not signified his preference for any candidate. He did say to me some time ago, "Why don't you elect Corbin?" But I told him I didn't think that Corbin had the strength. The Administration has no candidate, and will not express a preference for any one. It only wants to see the Government thoroughly reformed.

Reporter—If the President is so earnest for reform, and appreciates the frightful corruption which exists here, how do you account for his snubbing the Tax-payers' Committee last Spring?

Mr. Robertson—I have heard that on the very morning of the day on which the Taxpayers' Committee called on him, the President had been shown a copy, or what purported to be a copy, of Gen. Gary's speech in the convention, and I suppose he was in a gruff temper and gave him short answers. The real trouble in our State, I think, is that the white people have not individuality enough. They prefer to run in a groove and utter the sentiments of other people rather than to speak and act for themselves. The moment a young man comes out and marks out an independent course for himself, the finger of scorn and ridicule is pointed at him.

Reporter—Do you think that Congress is in sympathy with the President in his wish for reform in South Carolina?

Mr. Robertson—Congress is, if possible, more sore about the corruption existing in the States of Louisiana and South Carolina than the President; and very naturally, for the reason that all the blame for this state of affairs attaches to Congress. This is especially the case with the Republican members who have to carry the load. It has been suggested that the President might lend his influence for reform by a redistribution of the Federal patronage in the State, but you see at once that if there are bad appointments the President is not to blame. The Congressmen control the appointments, and the President cannot be supposed to be familiar with the record of every man whom he is called upon to appoint to office. I have said to the President, and I believe I can say now, with truth, that the mass of the white people of the State care nothing about politics. All they want is an honest, capable local government, and they are prepared to support any honest, competent Republican who may run for the office. I confess, however, that I do not see any hope for real reform in the near future.

Reporter—Will you be a candidate for Governor?

Mr. Robertson—I could not consent to run under any circumstances. My health would not permit it, even if I desired it.

Reporter—Under these circumstances what policy do you think the Conservative voters should adopt?

Mr. Robertson—I believe the best policy for the Conservative voters to adopt is to vote for an honest man, no matter who is nominated. I have heard since I have been here that many of the white voters intend to vote for Moses, because they think the struggle will be a hopeless one, any how, and that it will be best to perpetuate the present administration in power—for the reason that it is so notoriously corrupt that it must soon come to an end. This is a mistaken policy. If you do this, how can you go to the General Government and ask it to depose the very men whom you have yourselves helped to put into power? Such a policy, besides, would tend in a great measure to check the current of public sentiment at the North, which is now very much incensed against the corruptionists in this and several other Southern States. This sentiment means something; the course of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and of *Harper's Weekly,* two Republican journals, which were formerly very bitter against the white people of the South, is significant. Their denunciation of the frauds perpetrated here under the cloak of Republicanism has had a most wholesome effect. But if the white people of South Carolina should take any such suicidal course as that to which I have referred, it would certainly go a great way toward turning the tide of popular sentiment against them, and undo all the good that has been done.

Reporter—Is it true that the United States troops are to be withdrawn from the State?

Mr. Robertson—I have heard that the Federal troops have been or are to be withdrawn from Louisiana; but I don't know that the troops are to be withdrawn from this State.

Reporter—You seem to think that the coming election will result in no change for the better? What will be President do in that event?

Mr. Robertson—If the present officials are re-elected, or if there is not a decided change for the better in their successors, I firmly believe that the President will refuse to recognize the Government by withholding the aid it will require in the enforcement and collection of taxes. In which case it is bound to fall through. I am confident that the General Government, while it will protect all of its citizens in the enjoyment of their rights, will not lend its assistance to a set of men who rob the people and squander the public moneys.

DEATH NARROWLY ESCAPED IN A THEATRE.

Saturday afternoon Wm. H. Dixon, an attaché of the Howard Athenæum, Boston, while engaged in making some repairs upon the sunlight over the chandelier, came near meeting with a serious if not fatal accident. Upright and horizontal ladders had been rigged out as a platform for him to stand upon while engaged upon the sunlight. While so engaged the guy or stay ropes that held the horizontal ladder loosened, and the ladder slid back and left him without support. Directly as the ladder began to slide back Dixon seized the main pipe of the chandelier and hung there for life for the space of three minutes, till the ladders could be readjusted. Had he fallen he would have dropped a distance of forty-five feet, striking on the benches of the parquet, and in all probability would have been killed.

A NOVEL REQUEST BY A WOMAN.

Miss Grace Harris Austin, of Boston, whose will was filed in the probate office, Saturday, bequeathes the sum of $500 to her executors with which to purchase "a small house and garden in a healthy country town," said house to be held in trust for several of her relatives who are named in the will. This property may, perhaps, some day revert to a public institution under the following clause: "When it shall have failed to be claimed by any member of my family for two succeeding years it shall become the bona fide property of the Church of the Disciples of Boston, if it exists, and its occupants shall be designated by the Benevolent Committee of the Church. If such church shall not exist as an organization at that time, or shall afterward cease to exist, the house shall become an adjunct to the New-England Hospital for Women and Children."

VILLAGE INCORPORATION IN MICHIGAN.

The Supreme Court of Michigan has lately decided that the general act in that State for the incorporation of villages, passed at the Legislative session of 1873, is unconstitutional and void. The Detroit *Post* says that the opinion of the Court, delivered by Judge Campbell, either recognizes or distinctly affirms the following propositions: That the power, conferred upon the Legislature by the State Constitution, to incorporate cities and village cannot be delegated to private persons or to the courts of law; that the Legislature is the only body which has the power to force a municipal charter upon the people of a given locality; that the fixing of the corporate limits of a city or village is second to no corporate interest whatever, and that the people of a densely-populated settlement cannot be empowered to determine how far the adjoining farming lands shall be included in the boundaries of the proposed municipality, and the owners of such lands thereby compelled to contribute to the support of an expensive local government, and that the provision of the Constitution authorizing the Legislature to "provide for the incorporation and organization of cities and villages," does not authorize the Legislature to incorporate a city or village where there is none in fact; or, in other words, a city or village can only include thickly-populated territory, and a reasonable amount of suburban property.

YACHTING AND ITS PLEASURES.

From the London Times, June 30.

The season of what are really the "national sports" set in with the beginning of the month, and may be said to be at its height at the present moment. A series of regattas and the frequent matches of our yacht squadrons remind us that Englishmen who care for aquatics are betaking themselves to the water everywhere. Horse-racing, as we had occasion to remark lately, is called the national sport by an abuse of language. Proprietors of racing-studs are an infinitesimal minority of the sportsmen of the nation, for very obvious reasons; and of the masses of spectators who gather to the great race meetings very few can appreciate what they see going on. But most Englishmen who live by the seashore or on the banks of a river can handle an oar in one way or another. Paris took to parodying English boating, as it imitated English racing and cricket, when a healthy Anglomania prevailed during the most pleasant days of the second Empire; but, although the *Cercle Nautique* had a pretty fleet at Asnières, the performances of the members left a good deal to desire; and elsewhere all over the Continent anything like a light racing boat is a phenomenon. When the crew of the Water Lilies navigated the Rhine, the Main, and the Danube, the natives were as much surprised as the peasants of Palestine at the appearance of a canoe on the Jordan. It is not at all to be wondered at, because our own aquatic tastes have been born of our insular position. Being forced to use the sea as our harvest-field and our treasure-house, we have grown to regard water, fresh or salt, as a natural roadway. When our lines have been cast upon the land, and we have a foreigner's distrust of billows and breakers, we still indulge the national instincts when we can do so with ease and comfort, and manage to get a great deal of health and pleasure out of our desultory inland cruises. Rowing, or the training for it, may be sometimes overdone; the immature constitutions of young men who row and read simultaneously may be sometimes overstrained; but it would be as preposterous to set one's face against rowing on account of occasional injuries resulting from training as to deprecate riding on account of the ruin caused by the turf. Turn to the river which flows past our doors in London, make a voyage down the Thames any summer afternoon, say from the locks at Teddington to Greenwich pier, and everywhere you see the strong bent of an amphibious people. If the family parties in the flat-bottomed boats do not enjoy a great deal of exercise—with the exception, perhaps, of the members told off to the oars—at all events they have been tempted out into the fresh air. Besides these there are a number of men habitually hard-worked in deleterious atmospheres who are expanding their lungs and invigorating their chests by exertions that are honest, if they are not graceful; and when you see fragile outriggers threading the shipping in the Pool and shooting over the dusky current among yawning tugs and wild-steering steamers off Blackwall, you pay an involuntary tribute to the courage of the oarsmen who risk their lives so manfully. The best of these men, and of the rowing lights of the other rivers of England, are largely represented at regattas like Henley. Though the training for these matches may be strict, it need not be dangerously severe. The candidates for honors are vigorous men in high condition, the best of many like them who are bracing themselves by exercise and the habit of self-restraint for their share in the active duties of existence.

Although its enjoyments must necessarily be limited to a much smaller circle of amateurs, yachting, in its way, is becoming, if it has not already become, as popular as boating, and, if anything, it is even more deserving of encouragement. It is not given to every one to sail to Corinth, to launch a yacht and fit her out and ship a crew; but the rapid increase of the national wealth has given the sport a most satisfactory impulse. The royal squadron has found imitators and rivals by the score; some forty clubs are duly enrolled, and on their lists they number between 2,000 and 3,000 vessels of different classes and very various burden. After all, although a yachtman should have a certain easy income, he may always bring his expenses down to his means, and have a very pleasant time of it. The people who make haste to be rich begin to recognize the wisdom of intelligent holiday-making, and in few ways can you buy health cheaper than in the excitement of a short yachting cruise. The smaller the craft the greater is the excitement. Moors, forests, and Norwegian salmon streams are being run up to fabulous rents by competition, which grows keener every year; it is difficult to estimate, even approximately, your incidental expenses, and your sport must depend on unforeseen contingencies. Chartering a yacht, you may cut your coat according to your cloth. Change of scene and habits you have without stint. You need not be gliding lazily along in a calm, gnawing your heart in courting the capricious puffs that play over the water in catspaws, as is too often the case at a regatta. Now you are stretching away before a favorable breeze, inhaling the very freshest of ozone, and with your spirits as buoyant as the dancing planks beneath your feet; now you are beating about in a gale, with all made snug above and everything secured below, the waves occasionally making a clean sweep of the decks, and the shock of the heavy seas shaking everything from stem to stern. If there is a danger in the experience, you are all the better for it; it calls for skill, courage, and presence of mind in men who lead, in ordinary, sedentary, or luxurious lives. Yachting is a thoroughly pleasant mode of travel, and none the less so that you must occasionally have hard times on board. It absolves you from most of the petty worries that go so far to prevent a pleasure tour answering its purpose. It leaves you absolutely independent in your own floating home to visit the most out-of-the-way scenery and the least civilized of countries. Already our yachtsmen are pushing their adventurous voyages all round the world, and cruises to the Arctic regions and the South Seas are likely to come more and more into fashion. Since the Cambria and the Dauntless went racing across the Atlantic under sailing masters, gentlemen have been learning to navigate their own vessels in seagoing cruises over crowded international highways, and have been passing the formal examinations with credit.

The more, indeed, men of position and means betake themselves to the pursuit which is the foundation of our national prosperity, the better cause shall we have for congratulation. It is not only that a number of excellent seamen find snug berths to reward previous good character—seamen who form, in fact, an effective naval reserve—besides this, yachting men must naturally take an enlightened interest in nautical matters, and concern themselves with the moral and material welfare of the naval and mercantile marine. It is impossible that a man who has himself experienced the perils of the sea, and who may have come near drowning in his own well-found ship, should be insensible to the gratuitous risks and grievances of those who must go to sea in all weathers. While nothing is more likely to promote cordial international understandings everywhere than the promotion of yachting, we confess to slight faith in formal international yacht matches. Too often are they got up mainly for effect, and with an artistic eye to the dramatic element. But we believe there is no more insinuating apostle of peace and good-will than an English gentleman fresh from a pleasant cruise, simply because there is nothing in his geniality that is not absolutely genuine and spontaneous. The proprietors of yachts find, in fact, almost universal courtesy welcoming them all the world over.

FOUND DROWNED.

A man supposed to be Daniel Hyer, about forty-five years old, and of sandy complexion, was found drowned at Pier No. 28 North River. His body was sent to the Morgue. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

An unknown woman was found drowned at the foot of Ninety-fifth street yesterday morning. She appeared to be about thirty-one years old. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

The body of John Crowley, of No. 141 Washington street, who fell overboard at Pier No. 12 North River, yesterday morning, while under the influence of liquor, was found floating at Pier No. 13 North River, and removed to his late residence by order of Coroner Woltman.

An unknown man, about forty years old, dressed in black frock coat and vest, cassimere pants, white shirt, and white merino undershirt, was found drowned at Pier No. 21 East River, by George Worth, deck-hand on the Fulton ferry-boat Fulton, yesterday. It was taken to the Morgue, and an inquest will be held by Coroner Woltman.

BUILDING STATISTICS.

The records of the Department of Buildings for the week ending Saturday last show the number of proposed new buildings to be 16, at an estimated cost of $313,750. Of this number 5 are tenements; 3 French Flats; 1 first-class store, and 1 public building. Nineteen buildings were proposed for alteration, at an estimated cost of $60,250. Special applications were made for the erection of 26 frame structures. 18 of which were accepted. Thirty-three buildings were reported unsafe. Fifty-four buildings were provided with fire-escapes, and 20 found to require them. Six theatres, 3 hotels, and 12 factories were inspected as to the means of escape in case of fire, and special inspection made of 518 miscellaneous buildings, and the proper notices served.

A TEXAS JOKE.

The entire police force of Jefferson, Texas, was arraigned before the Mayor, recently, on the charge of vagrancy. The charge was preferred by the families of the policemen, who stated that the parties under charge had no visible means of support, as they had received but twelve dollars from the city in the last five months.

CALIFORNIA PROSPERITY.

PROFITS OF LAST YEAR, AND PROSPECTS OF THE FUTURE.

THE GRAIN, GRAPE, AND FRUIT HARVESTS—YIELD OF CORN, WINE, AND OIL.

California papers generally are by no means backward in singing the praises of their great and prosperous State, and of exulting in its annual increase of men and money. Some of its latest statistics are furnished by the San Francisco *Chronicle,* of the 6th inst., which says:

"So far as the agricultural interests are concerned, the year begins with July 1 and ends with June 30. The year of 1873-4, now just ended, has been all through one of excellent promise, and in no instance capable of affecting the general welfare has that promise been followed by failure. The rain has been general, the country consequently pleasant and fertile, and the crops bid fair to be unprecedentedly large. The slightest comparison of this year's product of the principal staples with last year's will afford an ample proof of the statement that, while last year's yield was half as much again as that of the year before, this year's is far in advance of anything that has preceded it. Thus, in the year ending June 30, 1872, we received in this market 550,926 quarter-sacks of flour; in the year ending June 30, 1872, 889,116, and in the year ending on the 30th of June ult., 1,878,132, or considerably more than double the last year's yield. The receipts of wheat are a third less in the year just concluded than they were in the previous year viz.: Against 10,780,895 sacks received in 1872-3, we have to set only 7,829,821 sacks for the year 1874; but the increase in barley, oats, corn, potatoes, rye, beans and hay is in each case decided and profitable; and the fact that the total yield has given our farmers far larger profits than the previous year could show is conclusively proved by the fact that the exports for 1873-4 have reached 664,710 barrels of flour and 7,273,241 centals of wheat, as against 263,644 barrels of flour and 982,689 centals of wheat in the year 1872-3. Therefore, although the exports of wheat have fallen in the ratio of 12 to 15, the exports of flour have increased in the ratio of 5 to 2. The millers have reaped a great share of the profit, inasmuch as the difference in value of the flour exported is even more in favor of the last year than the difference in bulk. The pecuniary value of the 644,710 barrels of flour exported has actually been $3,984,604, against the amount of $1,381,124 attached to the previous year's export of 263,645. All the mills in the State have yielded handsome returns, and every one in the business is meditating an increase of business. But great as the millers' profits have been, the farmers, have been relatively greater, for while the total wheat yield of 1872-3 was, after deducting the increase in flour, still somewhat ahead of that in 1873-4, the latter year shows an increase in value far outbalancing the decrease in bulk. So we find, after leaving out the increase in outside crops, in reviewing the wheat crop alone for two years, that the value received for the year 1873-4 is $19,482,735, against $19,149,711 for the year 1872-3. The increase in the yield of barley is quite beyond precedent or expectation. In Ventura County alone the yield is estimated at one million sacks, and the Grangers of that county have already concluded a contract with a steam-ship company for the carriage of half a million centals. As the entire exports by land and sea in the past year only amount to 489,633 centals, it will be easily seen how great this year's prospects are. In other farmers' produce, the yield continues to increase, and so do the prices. Hides and wool are in excellent demand, and, as the supply and value alike mount upward, the producer's profits must likewise get larger. The minor articles produced by agriculturists, such as butter, meat, poultry, eggs, cheese, and honey, are all in great demand, owing to the constant increase in population, and it is consequently hardly possible to pen a brighter record than we now offer to the public of the statistics of the year. But the farmer does not get all his wealth from corn and cattle, nor does man live by bread alone. The fruit harvest in California is even now as important to the interior interests of the country, and will be equally so to the exporters at an early date. This year the crop has been larger than it ever was before. Strawberries, gooseberries, currants, and apricots have successively glutted the market and satiated the consumers, though still there is much to be done in supplying the poorer classes with what the wholesale houses inexcusably allow to run to waste. The grape crop in every leading section of the State is the largest that has been known, and the yield of wine is confidently computed, upon a careful comparison of the accounts of the leading local authorities in each county, at 12,000,000 gallons, being twice the quantity produced last year. The minor industries connected with fruit-growing, nut and wood culture, oil factories, and such things are gradually coming to be important items of profit, and await development. But there are two elements of prosperity which are indispensable to national progress, and in these the increase of the past year shows matter for the warmest congratulation. They are the two primary wants of every State, in peace or war, namely—men and money. The immigration statistics are probably the most cheering of all, for no one can doubt but that the class of immigrants who come to California are the most valuable of the world's population. They come here at the rate of five car-loads a day, to stay, to work, to earn a living, and build up the State. Financial prosperity grows by leaps and bounds. The supply of money is even greater than the demand, and nothing can bring back, apparently, the old rates of interest. During the last week, for instance, a loan of $200,000 was affected at five per cent. Commercial bills are freely discounted at one per cent. per month, and mortgage loans are gladly lent at eight per cent. per annum. This plethora of money means that the young farmer, fruit-raiser, cattle-breeder, wool-grower, currier, furrier, or what not, may extend his operations to the full limit of the constantly-growing commercial possibilities of the State, subject to a comparatively small lien on his profits paid for the capital with which he works."

AGRICULTURAL LABOR IN EUROPE.

England is not the only country where the relations between the farmers and the agricultural laborers appear to be undergoing a transformation. Labor in Denmark has risen generally, but not to such a degree as was supposed, nor, in fact, in a measure corresponding to the rise in value of all the necessaries of life for the working classes. When black bread, the staple article of food for the field laborer, costs one penny per pound, it is evident that he cannot subsist at the same rate of wages as when it stood at less than a halfpenny; and though the farmers complain greatly of the sixteen or twenty per cent. they have had to add to the daily pay of their workmen, it is evident that they will be compelled to take into account the far greater rise in value of agricultural products by which they are the absolute gainers. In fact, the complaints are not so much turned against the higher wages demanded as against the scarcity of hands and the untrustworthiness and intractable temper of the laborers. To become as independent as possible of manual labor is more than ever the endeavor of the farmers, and the past year has witnessed a large increase in the import of agricultural machinery, especially mowing, reaping, and threshing machines, and steam to a large extent is being introduced. In the meantime, farming in Denmark seems to be in a flourishing condition, and great improvements, among others, have been made in dairy produce. "The cold water method," it is stated, is gaining ground, and a dairy with the accessory of ice, has been successfully constructed, being the first of its kind introduced into the country. "The cold-water method," as regards dairy produce in England, has gained ground almost too extensively, and it is to be hoped that the Danish dairy farmers are not copying our customs in this respect.

STOLEN RAILROAD TICKETS.

J. H. Childrey, a druggist in Richmond; Henry Tyler, a clerk in the depot; J. C. Stocking, who is employed in the General Ticket Agent's office, and a young man who sells papers on the trains, were all arrested in Richmond, Va., on Saturday night, on the charge of having or selling tickets of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, knowing the same to have been stolen. The Whig says: "It is customary with the conductors, and indeed one of the regulations of the company, that the tickets when taken up in the train shall be punched twice or canceled. A number of the tickets which had been turned in by the conductors, and which were believed to have been canceled, came into the possession of Mr. Tyler, and without his believing that any wrong or harm would result therefrom, he gave them to Mr. J. H. Childrey, who used them for various purposes in his drug store. In looking over the tickets, however, it is stated that Mr. Childrey found many which had not been canceled or 'punched,' and they were sold, it is alleged, by Mr. Childrey to the young man who sells papers on the cars, and the latter is charged with having sold the tickets to passengers on the trains, as well as placed them at several stations along the line of the road between Richmond and Staunton. The arrest of Mr. Childrey lead to that of Mr. Tyler."

DEATH OF REV. DR. ECKMAN.

Rev. Dr. Julius Eckman, the pioneer Jewish minister and editor on the Pacific Coast, died in San Francisco on the 5th inst., having been attacked early in the day with paralysis. The *Alta* says: "Dr. Eckman came to California early in 1850, and was the first Rabbi of the Temple Emanu-El, continuing in that position for several years. He subsequently commenced the publication of the *Gleaner,* a Jewish weekly, which was afterward merged into the *Hebrew Observer,* of which he continued as leading writer up to the time of his death. A few years since he received a call to Portland, Oregon, ministered there for about three years, and returned to this city again. Dr. Eckman was highly educated in Hebrew lore, a good linguist, an able writer on theological subjects, mild in his manners, charitable, and unassuming. His great delight was to instruct the young, and for years he maintained, chiefly at his own expense, a school for the religious instruction of the young. Recently he has been superintending the Sabbath-school connected with the Congregation Sherith Israel. He was beloved and esteemed by his co-religionists. He was a native of Prussia, about sixty years of age, and unmarried."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

Although the position which this work is destined to occupy among the reviews cannot yet be predicted with any clearness, it must be allowed that the latter numbers have more than fulfilled the promises of the first, even if they do not quite answer the expectations that were raised by the publishers in their preliminary prospectus. In explanation of this much might be said upon the subject of review writers as a class, by which we mean especially the habitual and constant contributors to the old standard reviews of the day. But we cannot enter into that now. Yet it is worthy of note that among the list of writers who were secured in the first instance for the *International*, we find only three names that can stand in that class, notwithstanding that all are more or less well known in literature. A College President, University Professor, or a distinguished official personage, is not necessarily and by virtue of his position a competent "quarterly reviewer." The latter must have qualifications which the former may possess, but in which as a general rule they are deficient. And as these qualifications are by no means common anywhere, it is quite easy to understand the difficulties which the promoters of the *International* have had to contend with. That they will overcome them in time we do not doubt, but meanwhile it must be stated that the *Review* has not only to work its own way upward, but either to be the training ground itself for efficient writers or to discover some in a field that has hitherto been left untried. That done, we shall expect to see, what we also hope to see, that it will rank with the best publications of the kind on either side of the Atlantic.

The first paper in the number before us affords an illustration of our remarks. It is a notice by Dr. Ray Palmer, of William Cullen Bryant and his writings, highly commendatory, and in many respects very just, but at the same time filled with blemishes that bring it down far below the level we expect to see reached in a first-class "review." The biographical portion is the most valuable, correcting, as it does, some errors that have crept into most of the sketches that have appeared at various times, of Mr. Bryant's earlier life. But after that we fail to discover much merit in the writing, or much tact in the writer. Dr. Palmer places Mr. Bryant in the front rank of our poetical writers. In order to accomplish this, it was not necessary to diverge into an essay on criticism, and thereby to get involved in some strange inconsistencies; still less was it necessary to undertake the wonderful venture of drawing a comparison between Mr. Bryant and Charles Dickens. Dr. Palmer acknowledges that true poetry cannot be defined. He then goes on to condemn critics, from Jeffrey downward, for expressing opinions which have not been borne out by posterity—an expression which he ought to have modified by saying, all posterity. An unfavorable criticism of Cowper's "Task" he regards as a specimen of literary lunacy, and would, perhaps, be very much shocked if we were to tell him that many of the best critics of the present day, if called upon to review "The Task," would still most certainly exhibit the same kind of affliction. He quotes the authority of Christopher North to support his own view that "The Task" is a great poem, although Christopher North also declared that neither Crabbe, Montgomery, Moore, Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, or Scott had produced anything worth calling a great poem. Does, then, Dr. Palmer accept the whole of Prof. Wilson's judgment, or only the part that suits his purpose? And if the latter, how can he find it in his conscience to separate that part from the whole? But when Dr. Palmer condemns criticism—even while he indulges in it—he forgets that it is altogether irrelevant, since Mr. Bryant never, in even his earliest days, had to encounter the condemnation which has frequently been given to the first efforts of poets who in after life attained a much higher standing even than he enjoys.

Admitting, as we do, all the merits of Mr. Bryant's work—and they are great—we do not like to see them upheld by injudicious reasoning. Dickens has, in our judgment, been very much overrated, and especially in America: he has also, we think, done more to injure than to advance the purity of the English language; but how by abusing Dickens we are to set forth the beauties of Bryant, we do not understand. We hope we are able to appreciate some of the beauties of the "Thanatopsis." We have also certainly enjoyed the pages of *Pickwick*, but it never occurred to us to set off the former as a contrast whereby to show some wickedness displayed in the latter. Then what does Dr. Palmer mean here? He says: "A strong tendency has of late revealed itself toward the formation of a school of poetry in which there is little of the beauty that is chaste and simple, much that is obscure, overwrought, and inharmonious, and more that is morally as well as æsthetically pernicious." Is it possible that this is meant to refer to Tennyson? If so, it is a little worse than Jeffrey's criticism of Wordsworth. But apart from that, how does it elevate Mr. Bryant? Nay, how does it define his place? We are much mistaken if Mr. Bryant would not be among the last to approve a comparison between himself and Tennyson or to acknowledge its justice; and assuredly he would not be able to see how he could be raised, even though the laureate were made utterly to fall.

We have little space left to notice the other papers in the present number, but they are all more free from the defects which we have briefly pointed out as belonging to that of Dr. Palmer. Prof. Andrews, the State Geologist of Ohio, contributes a good practical paper on coal and its supply; and Prof. Angelo De Gubernatis, of Florence, gives a glowing picture of the results which have followed from the enjoyment of thirteen years of freedom in Italy. This paper is full of interest, and should be read. Tourists who have not yet started for the European Continent will especially do well to peruse it, for they will derive many useful hints, and much more useful information.

The other contents are a powerful testimony to the direction in which a very large part of public attention is drifting. One is on the recent ecclesiastical movement in Switzerland; another is on the necessities for a revision of the English version of the Bible, and the third is an able outline of the history and present condition of the Eastern Church. The first of these contains some allusions to the ecclesiastical domination in America, which will, to many, appear at first a little startling, but which embody, probably, the real explanation of the statement made the other day by the head of the Roman Church when he declared that he was Pope only in the United States. This article and the one on the orthodox Church, by the Princess Dora d'Istria, are of considerable value, and add very much to the worth of this number of the *Review*. Altogether, it must be pronounced a work which deserves well of the reading community, and which should receive encouragement. It aspires to a high position, and appears likely to attain it; for it has already become a valuable and very creditable addition to the serial literature of the United States.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Ralph Elmwood. Philadelphia: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Eucharistic Presence, Sacrifice and Adoration. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

The Model Landlord. New-York: National Temperance Society.

Songs of Grace and Glory. New-York: Horace Waters & Son.

Annie and Pierre. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

Wealth and Wine. New-York: National Temperance Society.

Life of S. P. Chase. Cincinnati: Wilstach, Baldwin & Co.

Across America. New-York: Sheldon & Co.

Electro Astronomical Atlas. Albany: Weed, Parsons & Co.

The Middle States. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

Syrian Home Life. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

The Forgiving Kiss. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co.

Alcohol. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Archives of Electrology. New-York: T. L. Clacher.

The Living Link. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Earthwork Mensuration. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

The Bible Regained. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Little Boots. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

Lippincott's Magazine. Vol. XIII. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

My Comrades. New-York: Henry L. Hinton & Co.

The Life of God in the Soul of Man. New-York: No. 3 Bible House.

Christmas at Cedar Hill. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

Taintor's Route and City Suburbs. New-York: Taintor Brothers.

The Maiden of Treppi. New-York: H. L. Hinton & Co.

How Marjory Helped. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

Rise and Fall of the Slave Power. Vol. II. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

Physiology for Practical Use. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Essays and Addresses. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

The Second Wife. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Rose, the Lavender Girl. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

BURGLARY IN THE ST. DENIS HOTEL.

About 12 o'clock on Sunday night, Officers McAdam and Graham saw four young men loitering near Broadway and Twelfth street, in a very suspicious manner. They kept a sharp watch on them, and soon saw two of them disappear down the basement of the St. Denis Hotel. Sounding an alarm rap, the officers made a descent on the men, and arrested them. Two of them stood outside the basement, evidently watching for the police, while their two companions had cleverly broke into the premises, which were occupied as a restaurant. At the Fifteenth Precinct they gave their names as James Supple, Charles Wood, Henry Supple, and John Gunning. The two former were caught within the saloon, having in their possession $20 worth of cigars, and $8 50 in cash, all of which property was identified by the proprietors of the hotel. The last two were acting as scouts for their comrades. The prisoners were all arraigned by Officer McAdam before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and after examination were held in $2,000 bail each for trial. They are all aged about twenty years.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1874.

There was a fair trade in Beeves on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth Street Yards at 9½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights from 5¾ to 8½ cwt. On Monday forenoon at Harsimus Cove trade was fair, but the sales rather slow; prices ranged from 8½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights from 5 to 14 cwt.: from 54 lbs. to 58 lbs. has been allowed to the cwt. net. Milch Cows slow from $53 50@$95 ₩ head, Calves included. Veals were fair of sale from 8½c.@9c. ₩ lb.; grass Calves at 6c. ₩ lb. Sheep were free of sale from 5⅛c.@6½c. ₩ lb., the quality generally fair with a good top. Lambs firm from 6¾c.@10c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs not on sale. City Dressed slow of sale on a strong market; prices from 8⅛c.@8¼c. ₩ lb. These rates preclude a brisk or extensive trade.

SALES.

At One Hundreth Street Yards.—W. Siegel sold for self 175 Missouri Steers from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 33 common Kentucky Steers at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Held on sale, 40 Texan Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for Bedford & Kennedy 103 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for selves 90 Kentucky Steers from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Westheimer Brothers sold for M. B. Doty 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for P. McCaffry, 51 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for selves, 16 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., and $1 on ₩ head, weight 8¼ cwt.; 10 Bulls at $4 ₩ cwt., live weight. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff, 135 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 8½ cwt. A. Wolterton sold for self 18 Texan Steers at 9½c ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 100 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 23 choice Western New-York Steers from 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb.; weight 8½ cwt. B. Westheimer sold for T. C. Eastman 100 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 118 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₩ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 151 generally common Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weights 6¾ cwt.; 140 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; 178 good Illinois Steers, 12¼c. ₩ lb., weights from 7¼ cwt. to 7½ cwt., strong; 80 coarse Kentucky Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. C. Fagan had due 3 cars of Beeves, T. Gillis had due 10 cars of Beeves. Two Cows were sold for $107. Two Cows at $67 50 ₩ head. Two Cows at $68 ₩ head. One Cow for $87 50. One Cow for $93.

At Harsimus Cove.—W. B. Gillett sold for self 95 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Bourne 64 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for Diedesman & Co., 158 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 9½ cwt.; for Shockeusy & Co., 20 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Martin, Fuller & Co. sold for selves 185 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. C. Kahn sold for Sadler & Co. 36 corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for Kahn & Baker, 54 good Kentucky Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 54 Beeves, mixed Oxen and Steers, Mixed Ohios and Indianas, quality rough, from 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; for self 61 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt., strong; 48 Western New-York Steers, rough but fat, from 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 14 cwt.; 47 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Benwick & Macker 68 good Steers, mixed Ohios and Western New-Yorks, from 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb., weight from 8½ cwt. to 8¾ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for Nugent & Company, 30 coarse Ohio Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Johnson & Co., 68 Western New-York Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Hedges & Hoff 31 coarse Ohio Oxen at 10½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; H. Meyer sold for J. T. Alexander 65 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 106 good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. The firm of Morris, Waixels & Co. had on sale 527 head of Horned Cattle, chiefly disposed of as follows: W. Thompson sold 62 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12¾c. ₩ lb., weight 8 cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold 35 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 15 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 63 choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@13c. ₩ lb., weights from 8 cwt. to 8½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 17 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong; 34 good Illinois Steers at 13c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., scant; 41 fair Indianas, from 11¼c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 45 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₩ lb., and $1 off ₩ head, weight 7 cwt., strong; 30 Illinois Steers, from fair good from 11½c.@12c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. C. Dudley held 54 Steers. S. Schuster held 47 Steers. Toffey & Sons sold 89 Corn-fed Cherokee Steers at 8¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt.: J. H. Pidcock sold 82 Sheep, weight 7,860 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 530 Sheep, weight 47,440 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 334 Sheep, weight 29,410 lbs., at 6⅜c. ₩ lb.; 72 Sheep, weight 7,250 lbs., at 6½c. ₩ lb. These foregoing flocks were all from Ohio. 101 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,440 lbs., at 8c. ₩ lb.; 170 Kentucky Lambs, weight 10,410 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₩ lb.; 148 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,730 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 151 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 9,060 lbs., at 9⅝c. ₩ lb.; 87 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 5,440 lbs., at 9¾c. ₩ lb.; 348 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 21,830 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—J. Kirby sold 160 Sheep, weight 15,020 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₩ lb.; 44 Sheep, weight 3,910 lbs., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 42 Sheep, weight 3,220 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 296 Sheep, weight 26,795 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 144 Sheep, weight 14,900 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 56 Sheep, weight 5,230 lbs., at 6⅛c. ₩ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 4,710 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; 60 Sheep, weight 5,360 lbs., at 6c. and a fraction ₩ lb.; 99 Sheep, weight 9,060 lbs., at 6c. and $5 off; 11 Lambs, weight 650 lbs., at 7½c. ₩ lb.; 146 Lambs, weight 8,610 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 106 Lambs, weight 5,350 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb.; 20 Lambs, weight 1,120 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,130 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; also sold for week ending July 11, 1874, 2,619 Sheep and Lambs, for $13,974 14. Hume & Elliott sold 38 Veals, weight 5,770 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 113 Veals, weight 16,430 lbs., at 9c. ₩ lb.; 6 Calves, weight 780 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 2 Veals for $30; 12 Veals at $11 ₩ head; 212 Sheep, weight 16,220 lbs., at 5½c. ₩ lb.; 259 Sheep, weight 21,480 lbs., at 6c. ₩ lb.; 571 Sheep, weight 50,130 lbs., at 6¼c. ₩ lb.; (these foregoing flocks were all from Ohio;) 152 State Lambs, weight 8,478 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 340 Kentucky Lambs, weight 20,450 lbs., at 8¼c. ₩ lb.; 96 Kentucky Lambs, weight 6,000 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 50 Canada Lambs, weight 2,770 lbs., at 8⅞c. ₩ lb.; 302 Canada Lambs, weight 17,030 lbs., at 8½c. ₩ lb.; 214 Canada Lambs, weight 1,210 lbs., at 8⅝c. ₩ lb.; 342 Canada Lambs, weight 21,460 lbs., at 8¾c. ₩ lb. Also sold for week ending July 11, 1874: 5,027 Sheep and Lambs for $25,641 26, average $5 17 ₩ head; 754 Calves and Veals for $9,096 15, average $12 06 ₩ head. At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 223 Tennessee Lambs, weight 12,520 lbs., at 6¾c. ₩ lb.; 230 Sheep, weight 13,040 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₩ lb.; 185 Sheep, weight 17,210 lbs., at 5¾c. ₩ lb. T. Lerch sold 466 Sheep, weight not obtained, at 5½c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending July 13, 1874: 3,016 head of horned Cattle, 15 Cows, 801 Veals and Calves, 80 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending July 11, 1874: 4,022 head of horned Cattle, 7,031 Sheep, 5,550 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and today: 2,246 head of horned Cattle, 2,135 Sheep and Lambs, 2,846 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending July 11, 1874: 20,538 Hogs, 2,786 Sheep and Lambs, 395 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day, 4,151 Hogs, 1,129 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Yards for week ending July 11, 1874: 6,016 Sheep and Lambs, 12 Cows, 575 Veals, and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day 1,829 Sheep and Lambs, 132 Veals.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Cattle dull and lower; sales, 3,500 head; extra State and Western Steers, $7@$7 25; Fair to Good, $6@$6 75; Common, $3 75@$5 50. Sheep dull; sales, 8,000 head at $4 50@$5 75. Hogs higher; sales, 4,500 at $9 37½@$9 50.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

300	Western Union...	72⅝	2000	Lake Shore.....	72½
200	do......s3.	72⅝	1800	do......	72⅝
900	do........	72¾	100	do.....c.	72⅝
1000	do........	72⅞	400	do......	72¾
200	do......c.	72⅞	700	do......	72⅞
100	do........	72¾	100	do.....s3.	72¾
100	do......b3.	72⅞	400	do......	72⅞
100	do........	72¾	900	do......	73
100	do........	72⅝	100	do.....b3.	73
1000	do......c.	72⅝	2500	do......	73⅛
300	Pacific Mail.....	43	100	do.....s3.	73⅛
100	do........	43⅛	100	do.....b3.	73⅛
300	do........	43¼	1700	do......	73¼
500	do......s3.	43¼	200	do.....c.	73¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud....	99¼	1700	do......	73
200	do........	99⅜	100	do.....s4.	73
50	do........	99½	400	do......	73⅛
200	North-western....	37⅝	1800	do......	73
100	do........	37¾	300	St. Paul....	34¼
200	do........	37⅝	400	do.....s3.	34½
700	Erie Railway.....	31⅝	400	do......	34⅝
200	do........	31¾	300	do......	34½
400	do........	32	700	do......	34⅜
100	do........	31⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.....	24¼
700	do........	32	300	Toledo & Wab.....	34⅞
100	Union Pacific..b3.	26¼	100	do.....b3.	35
1100	do........	26¼	100	do......	35
100	do......s3.	26¼	300	do......	35⅛
100	do......c.	26¼	100	do.....s3.	35
600	do........	26⅜	300	do......	35
100	do......b3.	26⅜	100	do.....s3.	34⅞
100	do......c.	26⅜	500	do......	34⅞
200	Rock Island.....	97⅝	300	do.....s3.	35
400	do........	97¾			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$13,500 U. S. 6s, '81, R.......115¾	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N......115¼
5,000 do......12.115⅞	4,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......116
26,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.......115	10,000 do......b. c.116¼
2,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.......12.117⅛	2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......12.117
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......12.116¾	4,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.......112¾
2,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..116½	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$3000 Mo. 6s, L. Bds. 96¼	200 L. S. & M. S. 73⅛
2,000 N.Y.S....L.Reg...107	200 do.....s3. 73
3,000 S.C 7s,n.N.F.... 6	100 do.....b3. 73⅛
1,000 Tenn. 6s, Old X coup....... 59	100 do.....b3. 73¼
	400 do......c. 73⅛
5,000 Alby &Susq.1st.102	200 do...... 73⅛
5,000 Alby.&Susq.2d.101	200 do...... 73
1,000 La. & Mo. R. 1st. 89	1500 do...... 72⅞
1,000 C. & N. W. con.. 86	300 do.....s3. 72¾
9,000 C. & N. W. 1stm.100	4400 do...... 72¾
1,000 C. & N. W. con. c. G. bds... 76½	500 do.....s3. 72⅝
	700 do...... 72⅝
4,000 Del. L.& W., 1st.104	1700 do...... 72⅝
1,000 Mor.& Es.2d....104	200 do...... 72½
2,000 Erie 4th....... 96½	500 do...... 72½
19,000 Mich. Cen., 7s. 96½	900 do.....b3. 72⅝
5,000 N.Y.C.,1st.c.b3..105	500 do...... 72⅝
1,000 C. Pac G. bds.. 88⅞	300 do...... 72⅝
2,000 West. Pa. Bds... 80½	500 do.....s3. 72⅞
1,000 do........b3. 81	300 do...... 72⅞
8,000 U.Pac.R.R.1st m. 82⅛	100 do...... 72⅝
5,000 do........ 82	200 Atl. & Pac. P. b.c. 13¼
1,000 U. Pac. 7s, L. G. 80¾	100 do........b3. 14
8,000 T.&W.1st,S.L.D. 77	200 Union Pa..b.c.s3. 26⅜
5,000 1st 7s, coup.....105½	400 do...... 26⅜
5,000 Erie 1st........103	500 do...... 26¼
1,000 C. C. & I.C.1st,c.. 81	100 C. & N. W. R..b.c. 37¼
5 Am. Ex. Bank....110	200 do...... 37⅞
10 Cent. Na. Bank..99½	100 do...... 38
30 Fourth Na. Bank.101	100 do...... 37⅞
400 P. Mail S.S.Co.b.c. 43⅛	100 do...... 37¾
700 do........ 43¼	300 do...... 37⅞
200 do......b3. 43⅛	300 do...... 37⅞
500 do........ 43¾	300 do.....s3. 37⅞
300 do......s3. 43¼	200 do...... 37¾
100 do......b3. 43¼	100 C.&N.W.Pf.b. c... 54⅛
100 do........ 43⅛	100 do...... 54⅜
100 do......b3. 43⅛	100 do.....b3. 54⅛
100 do........ 43⅛	105 N. J. Cen.....b. c. 102⅞
300 do........ 43¼	8 do.....opg.105⅜
55 N. Y. C. & H..b. c. 99⅝	5 do...... 105⅜
100 do........ 99⅝	100 O. & Miss...b. c.. 24¼
200 do........ 99¼	100 do...... 24¼
12 West. U. T...b. c. 73	100 Chic. & R.I..b. c. 97⅛
500 do........ 72⅝	100 do.....b3. 97⅝
700 do........ 72⅝	200 do...... 97⅝
200 do........ 72⅞	200 do...... 97½
200 do........ 72⅞	100 do...... 97⅝
600 do........ 72⅝	100 do...... 97½
100 do........ 72½	200 do...... 97⅝
1200 do........ 72⅝	400 do...... 97⅜
600 do........ 72½	53 Del. L. & W...b. c.106½
200 do......b3. 72½	700 C. M. & St.P..b. c. 34⅛
700 do........ 72⅝	200 do...... 34½
200 do......s3. 72½	100 do...... 34½
700 do........ 72⅝	100 do...... 34¼
100 Erie Ry......b. c. 32	600 do.....s3. 34¼
1300 do........ 31⅞	100 Tol. W. & W...b. c. 35⅛
200 do........ 31¾	200 do...... 35
100 do......c. 31⅝	100 do.....s3. 35
500 do........ 31⅝	200 do...... 34⅞
500 do......b3. 31¾	100 do...... 34½
400 do........ 31¾	100 do...... 34¾
100 C. & P..c. Gd.b. c. 87¾	100 do...... 34⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

500 West. Union....... 72½	500 Lake Shore......b3. 72⅝
500 do......b3. 72⅝	100 do.....s3. 72¾
200 do........ 72½	600 do...... 72½
1900 do........ 72⅝	200 do.....b3. 72⅝
100 do......b3 72⅝	200 do...... 72⅝
200 Pac. M. S.S....b. c. 43⅛	100 do...... 72⅞
100 do........ 43⅛	1300 do...... 72¾
100 do......b3. 43¼	100 do.....c. 72¾
200 Union Pacific..... 26¼	3600 do...... 72⅞
100 do........ 26⅜	2500 do...... 73
200 Erie Railway....... 31⅞	4000 do...... 73⅛
100 do......b3. 31⅞	200 Rock Island...s3. 97⅛
50 do......s3. 32	100 do...... 97⅜
100 North-west'n..s3. 37⅝	100 do...... 97½
100 Toledo & Wabash. 34⅞	800 St. Paul........ 34½
100 do........ 34⅞	300 do...... 34⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo.... 25½	100 Atlantic & Pa. P.. 14
200 C. C. & I. C....... 17⅜	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$8,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.115¾	$2,000 U.S.5-20 R.'65. N.......115¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81 b. c.......115⅞	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Un. P. R.R.1st.82	200 L. S.& M.S.b.c.s3. 73⅛
5,000 Ches. & Ohio 1st, cp. on... 52½	200 do.....b3. 73⅛
	200 do...... 73¼
2,000 C. & N.W. 1st.100	500 do...... 73⅛
2,000 P., F.W. & C.3d. 96½	700 do...... 73
4,000 West. P. bds... 81½	200 do.....c. 73
5,000 B. & E.new bs. 97	700 do...... 73⅛
2,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st...b. c. c. 93	100 do.....s3. 73
	300 do...... 73
10 Amer. Ex........ 60	100 do.....s3. 72⅞
20 do........ 60¼	600 do...... 73
300 Erie Rail..b. c. c. 31⅞	200 do...... 73⅛
400 do........ 31⅞	200 do...... 73⅛
1100 do......b3. 32	100 do.....c. 73
600 do........ 32	5000 do...... 73
800 W. U. Tel......b. c. 72⅝	200 do...... 73
400 do......b3. 72⅝	2000 do...... 72⅞
600 do........ 72⅝	400 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 97½
300 do......b3. 72⅝	100 do...... 97⅜
300 do......s3. 72⅝	400 do...... 97⅛
1300 do........ 72¼	100 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 34½
200 do......b3. 72¼	100 do...... 34⅝
800 do......b3. 72	400 do...... 34½
800 do........ 72⅛	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 52½
10 Pac.M.S.S.Co..b.c. 43⅛	100 Tol., W. & W.b. c. 34⅞
100 C. & P. Guar. b. c. 87¾	100 do.....s3. 34⅞
50 do........ 88	200 Bos., H. & Erie... 1¼
300 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 37¾	300 do......b. c. 1¼
100 do........ 37¾	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 13¾

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 Reg. 5s, '81..112⅝	700 Lake Shore...... 72⅞
1,000 D., L. & W. con.103½	500 do...... 72¾
700 Pacific Mail........ 43¼	300 do...... 72⅝
300 do........ 43⅛	2500 do...... 72¾
200 do........ 43⅛	700 do...... 72⅞
300 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 99⅝	700 do...... 73
100 do........ 99⅝	100 do.....s3. 73
1000 West. Union..... 72	800 do...... 73⅛
200 do......b3. 72	400 do.....s3. 73
100 do......b3. 71⅞	1000 do...... 73¼
800 do........ 72	1600 do...... 73⅛
300 do........ 72⅛	300 do.....b3. 73⅛
300 do........ 72¼	700 do...... 73¼
600 do......b3. 72¼	100 Union Pacific..s3. 26¼
100 do........ 72¼	300 do...... 26¼
100 do........ 72	500 do...... 26⅛
300 do........ 72⅛	500 do...... 26¼
400 Erie Railway....... 32⅛	100 N. J. Central......105½
300 do......b3. 32¼	100 North-western.b3 37⅞
1100 do........ 32⅜	900 do...... 37⅛
100 do......b3. 32⅜	300 do...... 37⅝
1700 do........ 32½	100 do...... 37½
500 do........ 33⅛	300 Rock Island...... 97
700 do........ 32⅝	100 do.....b3. 97
600 do......b3. 32⅝	30 do...... 97⅜
100 do........ 32⅝	200 do...... 97¼
400 St. Paul........ 34¼	300 do...... 97⅜
300 do........ 34⅜	300 Tol. & Wab...... 34½
500 do......b10. 34⅜	100 do...... 34⅞
100 do........ 34⅛	100 do.....s3. 34⅞
100 do........ 34¼	100 do...... 34¾
300 do........ 34⅜	100 Ohio & Miss...... 24⅜
50 St. Paul Pref.... 53	100 do...... 24½
300 Del., L. & W...... 106½	105 Atl. & Pac. Pref.. 14

MONDAY, July 13—P. M.

The week opened with dull and uninteresting markets to-day, in Wall street, and the result has been limited dealings at generally weak or low prices. On the Stock Exchange the little activity that manifested itself was confined to two or three of the leading speculative investments, and was due in these to purely temporary or anticipated influences. Lake Shore, following the rule of several weeks past, took the lead, the sales reaching, however, but 38,000 shares; Western Union, 18,400; Erie, 13,000; St. Paul, 8,500; and North-western, 4,500. The effect of the excitement concerning the Western railroad legislative difficulties is about exhausted; most of the heavy operators have gone into summer quarters "unloaded," and as soon as the Lake Shore dividend question is settled, and Erie elects its new Directory and makes its report, nothing, but some new sensation, can prevent the street from settling down into the routine lethargy of midsummer. The course of the market was irregular, with a very narrow range of fluctuations, excepting in two or three stocks, the most noteworthy variations being in Erie and Western Union one per cent; in Lake Shore and Rock Island, ¾; and ½ in St. Paul and North-western. A little strength was shown at the opening, and the general list advanced ¼ to ¾ ₩ cent. until the close of the First Board, when the improvement was lost, except in the most active stocks. Some large sales in Lake Shore, and bids of 1½ for the dividend, shortly after midday sent the price up from 72⅝ to 73¼, an advance of ¾ on the opening sales price, and the advance was retained to the close. No one seems to know why so much of this stock is being turned at this particular time, unless it be the work of a "party" to send up the price as a sort of counter-irritant to the exhibit of decreased earnings lately made public. It is generally understood that no dividend will be declared at present. One house is reported to have purchased 10,000 shares at the board to-day. Erie exhibited more strength than was expected, chiefly in sympathy with an advance in London, aided by the "great expectations" founded on the election to take place to-morrow, and the probability that the results of the investigation may be then made known as a sort of flourish for the incoming of the new Board of Directors. The closing sales of the day were marked by a general recovery from a limited decline which had preceded it, and prices ruled firm at or near the highest figures of the day. Money was easy at 2@3 ₩ cent. on call, closing at 2½@3. Foreign Exchange was quiet and firm at a slight improvement on Saturday's last rates. Good to prime bankers' 60 days' sterling was quoted at $4 86½@$4 87, and $4 89@$4 89½ for demand. Prime discounts moved at 5½@6½. Continentals were quiet and firm. Gold was dull, opening at 109⅞. At noon the price fell to 109¾, but recovered before 2 o'clock to the opening figures, retaining them to the close. Carrying rates were 2, 1, 1½, 2½, and finally 2 ₩ cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $130,000 for interest, and $16,000 in redemption called 5-20s. The Customs receipts were $370,000. The transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank covered: Gold balances, $946,523; Currency balances, $1,041,277; gross clearings, $13,744,000. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $83,316,631; Currency balances, $4,280,549; Gold exchanges, $12,019,317; Gold balances, $1,982,945. Government bonds were generally quiet and firm on moderate inquiry. In relation to the new Five ₩ Cents, bids for $179,000,000 of which are to be opened at the Treasury Department on the 23d inst., Secretary Bristow has announced that he will require accrued Gold interest from the date of the proposal to the date of acceptance of the bid, with interest for 90 days thereafter, to cover the period required for the calling in of the 5-20s.

Railroad Bonds were moderately active, without any notable changes in prices. Michigan Central 7s sold at 96½; Erie Fourth Mortgages at 96½; Morris and Essex Seconds at 104; New-York Central Firsts at 105; Union Pacific Firsts at 82@82⅛; Land Grants, 80¾; Harlem Firsts, coupon, at 105½; Buffalo and Erie, new, at 97. State Securities were dull and firm. The Panama Railroad Company has ordered $500,000 worth of steel rails, to replace the old iron rails as fast as they are worn out. The quarterly statement of the City State Banks shows a comparative increase, for the quarter ending June 26, of $362,800 net profits, $15,800 increase in capital, and $2,611,500 increase due to depositors; the loans and discounts have decreased $2,386,300; decrease in specie, $1,136,600; Legal Tender increase, $2,379,600. In the City National Banks the quarterly statement shows a comparative increase from May 1 to June 26 of $1,044,600 in net profits, and of $1,470,700 due depositors. The increase in Legal Tenders is $9,693,600; Specie decrease, $9,526,800; increase in Stocks, $1,774,600.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 13.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U. S. New 5s, reg., 1881	112⅝	112¾
U. S. 5-20s., coup., 1862	112¾	112¾
U. S. 5-50s., coup., 1866	117	117
American Gold	109⅞	109⅞
B. on Lon., 60 ds.	$4 86½@$4 86¾	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Cen. and Hudson	99⅛	99⅜
Chic. and Rock Island	97¼	97⅜
Pacific Mail	43	43¼
St. Paul Common	34¼	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	53½	53
Western Union	72¾	72⅛
Union Pacific	26	26¼
Lake Shore	73⅛	73¼
Tol. and Wabash	34½	34⅞
North-western Common	37⅜	37½
North-western Preferred	53⅞	54½
Del. and Lackawanna	106¼	106½
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	107½	107½
Erie	31⅜	32⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	24	24½
C., C. and Ind. Central	17⅝	17½
Harlem	125	125

The following shows the highest and lowest prices of Stocks and the number of Shares sold during the day:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Cen. & Hud.	99½	99¼	900
Erie	32⅝	31⅝	13,200
Lake Shore	73¼	72½	38,300
Wabash	35⅛	34½	3,400
North-western	37⅞	37⅜	4,500
North-western Pref.	54⅜	54¼	400
Rock Island	97¾	97	3,500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	34⅝	34⅛	8,500
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	52½	52½	100
Ohio and Mississippi	24¼	24¼	300
New-Jersey Central	105½	105⅜	200
Union Pacific	26⅜	26⅛	2,400
C. C. & Ind. Central	17⅜	17	200
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25½	25½	100
Del., Lack & Western	106½	106½	300
West. Union Tel.	72⅞	71⅞	18,400
Pacific Mail	43½	43	4,400
Pittsburg	87¾	87¾	200
Atlantic Pacific Pref.	14	13¾	500
Total sales			100,300

The latest quotations for Government Bonds were the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	116½	117
6s, 1881, Registered	115¾	115⅞
6s, 1881, Coupons	117	117⅛
5-20s, 1862, Registered	112¾	112⅞
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	112¾	112⅞
5-20s, 1864, Registered	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	115¼	115¾
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116¾	117¼
5-20s, 1865, new, Registered	115¼	116
5-20s, 1865, new, Coupons	116⅛	116⅜
5-20s, 1867, Registered	115⅝	116
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117	117¼
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	117
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	116¾	117
10-40s, Registered	112¼	112¾
10-40s, Coupons	112½	112¾
5s, 1881, Registered	112½	112¾
5s, 1881, Coupons	112½	112¾
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	88½	89
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	81½	82

The following were the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

Alabama 8s, '86	45	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.& J.	35
Alabama 8s, '88	45	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	35
Ark. 6s, Funded	15	N. C.6s, N.C.R.,coup. off, Jan, & July	25
California 7s	112	N. C.6s, N.C.R.,coup. off, April & Oct.	25
Connecticut 6s	102	N.C.6s,N.Bds.,J.& J.	10
Georgia 6s	75	N.C.6s,N.Bds.,A.&O.	10
Ga. 7s, New Bonds	89	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	80	Ohio 6s, '81	101½
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	80	Ohio 6s, '86	102
Indiana 5s	101	Rhode Island 6s	101¼
Ill. Coup. 6s, '77	100	South Carolina 6s	25
Ill. Coup. 6s, '79	100	S. Car.6s,Jan.& July.	18
Illinois War Loan	100	S.Car.6s,April & Oct.	18
Kentucky 6s	97½	S.C.6s, Fund. Act '66.	20
Louisiana 6s	20	S.C.6s,Non-fund. Bs.	6
Louisiana New Bds.	20	Tennessee 6s, Old	78
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	22	Texas 10s, '76	90
Michigan 6s, '78-'79.	101	Virginia 6s, Old	30
Michigan 6s, '83	100	Va. 6s, New Bonds	30
Michigan 7s, '78	100	Va. 6s, Cons. Bonds	50½
N. Y. Reg. Bty. Loan	106½		
N.C.6s, old Jan. & Jy.	19		
N.C., 6s, April & Oct.	18½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	102	Mich. C. con. 7s, 1902.	96¼
Bos. H. & E. 1st	20	Mich. C. 1st, 8s, '82	111
B. C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	53	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100½
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	52½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	94¾
Ches. & O. ex coup.	40	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	89
Chic. & Alton S. F.	100¼	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	101¾
Chic. & Alton Inc.	95½	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101
Jol. & Chi. 1st	105	North Mo. 1st	81½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st	110	Ohio & M. con. S. F.	88½
Cen. R. of N.J.1st n.	106½	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.	74
Cen. N. J. C. C.	102	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	88½
Mil.&S.P.1st,8s,P.D.	107	West. Pac. Bds.	80½
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	104	Un. Pac. 1st bds.	82
Chi.&N.W.c.c.g.bds.	76½	Un. Pac. L. G. 7s	80½
Gal. & Chi. ext.	102	Un. Pac. Inc. 10s	77
Penn. 1st con.	60	Pac. of Mo. 1st	81
C., C., C. & I.7s, S. F.	100	Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	97½
Del., L. & W. 7s, c.	103	P., F. W. & C. 2d	99
Mor. & Essex 2d	103½	P., F. W. & C. 3d	96
Mor. & Es 7s cf '71.	96	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	86
Erie 1st ext.	102	C., C. & I. 1st	82
Erie 2d 7s, '79	100	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	92½
Erie 4th 7s, '80	96	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d	50
Erie 5th 7s, '88	92	Alt. & T. H. 1st	102
Long Dock Bonds	97	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf	88
B., N. Y. & E.1st, '77.	86	T., P. & W. E. D.	79¾
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	97	T., P. & W. W. D.	70
Clev., P. & A. o. bs.	99½	T. & W. 1st Ext.	96
Clev., P. & A., n. bs.	98	Tol. & W. 1st S. L.D.	77
Buff. & Erie n. bs.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	91
Buff. & St. Line 7s	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	75
Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	75	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80
Lake Sh. div. bds.	95	Laf., B. & M. 1st	75
L. Sh. con. coup. 1st.	95	Pekin, L. & D. 1st	72½

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Merchants'	118
American Exchange	110	Metropolitan	128
Central National	98½	Nassau	106
City Bank	300	New-York	121
Commerce	117	N.Y. Nat. Exchange	90
First National	175	New-York County	200
Fourth National	101	Ninth National	100
German American	92½	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	Peoples'	140
Grocers'	95	Phenix	97
Hanover	101	Republic	108
Import'rs&Trad'rs'	192	St. Nicholas	108
Irving	123	State of New-York	108
Market	114	Union	136¾
Mechanics'	132		

The following is the quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	May 1, '74.	June 26, '74.	Comparisons.	
Liabilities.				
Capital	$68,500,000	$68,500,000		
Net profits	33,446,200	34,490,800	Inc.	$1,044,600
Circulation	27,326,400	26,298,300	Dec.	1,028,100
Due banks	100,567,400	100,359,500	Dec.	207,900
Due dep's'rs	122,226,100	123,696,800	Inc.	1,470,700
Unp'd div.	623,000	123,100	Dec.	499,900
Total	$352,689,100	$353,468,500	Inc.	779,400
Resources.			Comparisons.	
Loans & Dis.	$205,505,700	$202,362,200	Dec.	$3,143,500
Stocks	44,431,700	46,206,300	Inc.	1,774,600
Real estate	8,576,600	8,479,400	Dec.	97,200
Due f'm B'ks.	14,453,500	16,923,700	Inc.	2,470,200
Cash items & bank notes	7,698,700	7,518,100	Dec.	180,600
Specie	25,041,400	15,514,600	Dec.	9,526,800
Legal ten'rs	46,619,500	56,313,100	Inc.	9,693,600
Overdrafts	362,000	151,100	Dec.	210,900
Total	$352,689,100	$353,468,500		

The following is the Quarterly Statement of the State Banks of the City of New-York:

	Mch. 28, '74.	June 26, '74.	Comparisons.	
Liabilities.				
Capital	$16,769,400	$16,785,200	Inc.	$15,800
Net profits	5,933,400	6,296,200	Inc.	362,800
Circulation	38,000	37,900	Dec.	100
Due banks	4,842,600	2,480,600	Dec.	2,362,000
Due depositors	36,692,800	39,304,300	Inc.	2,611,500
Unpaid dividends	100,300	433,100	Inc.	332,800
Totals	$64,376,500	$65,337,300	Inc.	$960,000
Resources.				
Loans and discounts	$47,343,000	$44,956,700	Dec.	$2,386,300
Stocks	1,646,900	1,744,300	Inc.	97,400
Real Estate	1,635,600	1,620,300	Dec.	15,200
Due from banks	3,181,800	4,668,600	Inc.	1,486,800
Cash items & bank notes	63,200	563,000	Inc.	449,800
Specie	3,021,600	1,885,000	Dec.	1,136,600
Legal tend's.	7,461,600	9,841,200	Inc.	2,379,600
Overdrafts	22,900	58,200	Inc.	35,300
Totals	$64,376,500	$65,337,300		

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has made public its statement of the June transactions of the company's Land Department. The sales in June aggregated 43,962 acres, realizing $201,675; the total sales to June aggregating 1,013,779 acres, for $4,618,809. There remain unsold belonging to the company 11,066,220 acres. The issue of Land Grant Bonds amounts to $10,400,000, less $1,529,000 canceled by the Land Department and $723,000 by the Trustees, leaving bonds outstanding to the value of $8,184,000. Principal of Land Notes outstanding June 30, 1874, $2,638,284. Amount of cash in hand for purchase of Land Grant Bonds June 30, $14,156.

The exhibit of earnings and expenses of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the month of May, 1874, gives the following results: Length of road operated, 118 miles; gross earnings, May, 1874, $38,083; for corresponding month, 1873, $38,384; decrease, 1874, $301; net earnings, $21,058; for May, last year, $20,045; increase in net earnings, May, 1874, $1,013.

The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, has declared a dividend, semi-annual, of *Seven ₩ cent.*, payable on demand.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared a dividend of *Five ₩ cent.* on its capital stock, payable, with interest accrued since Feb. 1, on and after Aug. 1, at the National Bank of Commerce.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 13, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	19	Oat-meal, bbls.	100
Bees-wax, pks.	8	Skins, bales	15
Copper, bbls.	137	Resin, bbls.	1,299
Copper, cks.	330	Beef, pks.	12
Eggs, bbls.	663	Cut-meats, pks.	426
Beans, bbls.	139	Lard, tcs.	549
Flour, bbls.	8,371	Butter, pks.	2,477
Wheat, bushels	71,940	Cheese, pks.	9,928
Corn, bushels	128,089	Stearine, pks.	2
Oats, bushels	32,200	Tallow, pks.	89
Peas, bushels	600	Pea-nuts, bags	90
Grass-seed, bags	50	Rice, pks.	163
Cotton, bales	3,689	Starch, pks.	450
Hemp, bales	20	Tobacco, hhds.	764
Hides, No.	3,443	Tobacco, pks.	1,402
Hides, bdls.	14	Wool, bales	809
Leather, sides	9,350	Whisky, bbls.	481
Flax-seed, bags	166		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the bark Due Fidele, for Bristol—30,919 bushels Corn.

By the bark E. Revello, for London—28,430 bushels Corn.

By the bark Ceres, for Rotterdam—27,998 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Aquia, for Lisbon—600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 1,200 cases Refined Petroleum, 20,000 Staves.

By the brig Vaeringer, for Copenhagen—1,517 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Anna Oneto, for Cork—32,314 bushels Corn.

By the bark Dronning Louise, for Rotterdam—27,400 bushels Wheat.

By the schooner Silver Star, for Para—300 bbls. Resin, 20 bags Pepper, 50 bbls. Petroleum, 250 cases Petroleum, 200 Oars, 100 cases Florida Water, 150 pks. Lard, 20 cases Candles, 1,000 reams Paper, 45 pks. Axes, 50 cases Biscuits, 600 bbls. Flour, 28,388 feet Lumber.

By the bark Village Queen, for Stockholm—2,717 bbls. Napththa.

By the brig Wesley and Seymour, for Liverpool—2,600 bbls. Residuum.

By the bark Ferreri, for Marseilles—10 bbls. Pork, 15 bxs. Bacon, 100 tcs. Lard, 100 bbls. Alcohol, 316 hhds. Tobacco, 3 cases Tobacco, 150 cases Lobsters, 16,800 Staves.

ASHES—Have been in limited demand at $6 75 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Very quiet, quoted at from 31c.@34c. for Yellow, ₩ lb.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after within our previous range. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay at $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale at $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay at $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ₩ M.

COFFEE—Has been generally inactive, but quoted steady as to values. No receipts of Rio reported during the week. Sales during the week, 3,300 bags Santos. Stock in first hands here this evening, 85,914 bags; at Boston, 6,371 bags; Baltimore, 9,909 bags; at Hampton Roads, 13,963 bags; and at Savannah, 4,500 bags. We now quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 19¾c.@20c.; fair, 20¾c.@21c.; good, 21½c.@21¾c.; prime, 22½c.@22¾c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¾c.@23¾c., gold; Java, 23½c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22½c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21½c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@22½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 17c.@18c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@22½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22½c.; Savanilla, 19c.@22c.; Curacoa, 19c.@21c., and Jamaica, 19c.@22c., gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at unchanged prices; sales, 564 bales, all to spinners. And for forward delivery, a fair business has been reported, but at a reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₩ lb., closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,200 bales, (of which 3,800 bales were on Saturday evening, and 11,400 bales to-day,) and 1,400 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 16⅜@16 3-32c.; August, 16 19-32c.@16⅝c.; September, 16⅝c.@16 15-16c.; October, 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; November, 16½c.@16 17-32c.; December, 16 15-32c.@16½c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,689 bales, including 193 bales from Norfolk, 230 bales from Savannah, 631 bales from Charleston, 2,552 bales from New-Orleans, and 83 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,745 bales, and thus far this week 3,103 bales, against 3,970 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,737,188 bales, against 3,517,356 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 5,908 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 114,737 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 214,964 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quantity not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14	14	14
Good Ordinary	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	16	16⅛	16 5-16	16 5-16
Low Middling	16½	16⅝	16⅞	16⅞
Middling	17⅜	17½	17¾	17¾
Good Middling	18⅝	18¾	19	19

EGGS—Have been in moderate request within the range of 22c.@28c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported at 23c.@25c. for fair to prime stock.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more request, and quoted rather firmer in price, particularly desirable shipping and trade extras, which have been offered with less urgency. Minnesota extras have been in special favor with trade purchasers. The sales since our last have been 13,750 bbls. of all grades, including poor to choice No. 2 at $4@$4 60; very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 75@$5 35, chiefly at $5@$5 25; inferior to choice Extra State, $5 70@$6 35, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $6 35@$7, chiefly at $6 65@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6 35, chiefly at $6@$6 15, and $6 30@$6 35 for very choice; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $5 65@$6 40; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 65@$6 50, mainly at $5 85@$6 15, Western trade and Family Extras. Spring Wheat stock $5 75@$8 25; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 25@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 90@$9; Extra Genesee, $7 10@$9; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $6 25@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at about former prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at $5 85@$7 15 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 15@10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₩ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal...Rye Flour scarce and in good request at advanced prices. We quote at from $5@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 375 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 50 ₩ bbl., part to arrive....Corn-meal has been in more demand at firmer prices for best Western and about steady rates for Brandywine. We quote at from $3 65@$4 25 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 45@$4 50 for Brandywine; the reported sales since our last have been 1,350 bbls., mainly Brandywine.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 2c. ₩ bushel higher, on comparatively moderate offerings and a good demand, mostly for export, closing firmly. Winter Wheat has been attracting more attention from shippers, and has been quoted stronger as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 131,000 bushels at $1 40@$1 42 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 42 for Sheboygan, Milwaukee, and Minnesota afloat, and $1 41 for Minnesota, in store; $1 40@$1 42 for No. 2 Minnesota and Milwaukee Spring, closing with $1 41 bid and $1 42 asked for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, boat-loads; $1 37@$1 35 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, car-lots, and lines or boat-loads; $1 37 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 30@$1 41 for ungraded Spring; $1 34@$1 38 for fair average to very choice Red Western; and, in part, $1 37@$1 46 for White do....Corn has been further advanced fully 1c. a bushel, on an active inquiry, especially for strictly prime stock for export, offerings much lighter. Sales have been reported since our last of 254,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. for ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 78c. for fair average and 78½c.@79c. for very good to strictly prime boat-loads, quoted firm at the close at 79c. for strictly prime samples; 79½c.@81c. for High Mixed Western, car stock; 79c.@82c. for Yellow Western; 83c. for choice old do.; and 87c., in part, for White do....Rye quoted firm at $1 07@$1 13 for car and boat loads, but inactive; sales, 4,500 bushels Western, in store, at $1 17....Barley has been very quiet and wholly nominal as to values. Messrs. Mascord & Howland exhibited on 'Change to-day a sample of new crop Illinois Barley, light in weight, but of a very bright color, quality represented as being above the average of No. 2 Chicago stock....Malt quiet at former rates; sales have been reported of 6,000 bushels Canada at $1 95@$2 and time....Oats have been in fair request and firm as to price; sales have been reported since our last of 43,000 bushels at 59c.@62½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, chiefly at 62c. for prime, 62c. for choice Black do., and 66c.@67c. for White Western....Feed in demand at $17@$29 50 ₩ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,175,693 bushels Wheat, 477,242 bushels Corn, 32,790 bushels Rye, 434,162 bushels Oats, 81,334 bushels Malt, and 15,203 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. July 13. Bushels.	1874. July 6. Bushels.	1873. July 14. Bushels.
Wheat	1,175,693	794,083	353,499
Corn	477,242	227,623	1,224,586
Oats	434,162	381,512	753,735
Barley			8,592
Rye	32,790	32,970	130,119
Peas	15,203	15,303	35,999
Malt	81,334	82,439	234,414
Grand total	2,216,424	1,533,930	2,752,946

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been comparatively quiet, since our last, with shipping stock quoted at $1@$1 05, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 35 ₩ 100 lbs. Supply ample. Clover Hay, 80c.@95c. Straw selling, in lots, at former figures; with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1; Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 50c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs. Some dealers quote by the ton, thus: Hay, prime Timothy, ₩ ton, $24@$26; Hay, fair to good Timothy, ₩ ton, $22@$24; Hay, shipping grade, fair to good, ₩ ton, $18@$19; Hay, shipping grade, common, $13@$14. Straw, No. 1 Rye, ₩ ton, $12@$13; Straw, No. 2 Rye, ₩ ton, $10.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been in demand on the basis of $1 75@$1 85 for Eastern ₩ thousand....Lime has been moderately dealt in, with common Rockland at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 75; State at $1 05@$1 50 ₩ bbl.; Portland Cement at $4 75@$5; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 30@$1 65 ₩ bbl., afloat and delivered....Lumber has been in fair request at steady rates. Eastern Spruce quoted at $18@$20 for lots to order; $14 50@$17 50 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $27@$35; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, 6½c.@25c. ₩ superficial foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been moderately sought after at unaltered figures; offerings somewhat more liberal through recent arrivals. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, (50 test,) 41½c.@42c.; Grocery do. at 42c.@48c.; Cuba Centrifugal, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 42c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@50c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 75c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been held more firmly on lighter offerings and a moderate demand; sales, 200 bbls. Strained at $2 12½, quoted at $2 10@$2 15; 120 bbls. No. 2 at $2 25; 600 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 50 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar quiet at $2 50@$2 80; City Pitch at $2 62½ ₩ bbl., the latter free on board....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted higher; sales, 550 bbls. merchantable (part to arrive) at 35½c.@36c., closing at 36c.; 100 bbls. do., buyer's option, 1st to 15th of August, at 36½c. ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet, with bulk stock quoted at 5c., and shipping at 8½c....Refined sold here to the extent of only 1,500 bbls., July option, at 12⅜c.; market dull....Refined at Philadelphia quiet, with early deliveries quoted at 12¼c.@12⅜....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, in shipping order, at 7¼c.@7½c. ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand and quoted higher, closing firmly. Sales for early embraced 600 bbls. Western Mess at $19 50, with Prime Mess quoted at $18 50, and Extra Prime at $18. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 1,500 bbls., July options, at $19 50; 4,250 bbls., August, at $19 50@$19 55, closing at $19 55, and 500 bbls., buyer July, at $19 50, ₩ bbl....Dressed Hogs wanted, and quoted up to 8¼c.@8⅜c. for City....Cut-meats held very firmly on a moderate trade; sales, 1,750 Pickled Hams, in bulk at 13¾c.@14¼c.; 1,600 Smoked do. at 15½c.@16c.; small lots of Pickled Shoulders at 7½c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders on private terms, quoted at 8½c., and 5,000 lbs. Bellies, 10 lbs., at 10c. ₩ lb....Bacon held higher, but quiet; sales, 100 bxs. Long Clear at 10c., generally quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 75 bxs. fancy do., for Cuba, at 10⅜c. ₩ lb....Lard has been again quoted dearer, with a good demand noted; offerings restricted, checking business to some extent; sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. good Western Steam at 11⅝c., with prime quoted at 11⅞c.; 120 tcs. new do. at 11⅝c.; 200 tcs. No. 1 do. on private terms; 200 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11⅝c., quoted at 11⅝c.@11¾c.; 100 tcs. No. 1 City at 10¾c., and 550 tcs. Refined at 12¼c.@12½c., the latter rate for choice stock for South America. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 250 tcs. July at 11⅞c.; 500 tcs. August at 11 15-16c., closing at 11⅞c.@11 15-16c., with September quoted at 12c.@12 1-16c....Beef quiet at former figures; sales 80 bbls. We quote at from $10@$12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for Indian Mess; $26 for Extra do., ₩ tierce....Beef Hams at $16@$22 for Southern, and $24 for best Western....Butter has been in fair trade demand, with firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@32c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 17c.@23c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 23c.@28c. for fancy do....Cheese has been moderately inquired for, with prices quoted weak. State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11¼c.@12½c., chiefly at 12c.@11¾c.@12¼c. for good to choice; State Dairy, 6c.@12c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

SEEDS—Of Calcutta Linseed 1,500 bags, by the Astronomer, sold at $2 50, gold, 90 days, and 3,000 bags, by the Viscount, at $2 52½, gold, showing more firmness.

SPICES—Have been quoted firm and in moderate demand. Mace quoted at $1 16@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 14@$1 16; Cassia at 23½c.@24c.; Cloves at 38c.@39c.; East India Pepper at 17¾c.@18½c.; White Pepper at 25c.; Pimento at 11¾c.@12c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12½c. ₩ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been quiet but quoted steady, with sales, to-day, of 180 hhds. Jamaica at 7¾c.@7⅞c.; 55 hhds. Refining Cuba at 8⅛c.; 80 bxs. Clayed at 8¼c., and 40 hhds. Grocery Porto Rico at 8½c. ₩ lb. And, on Saturday evening, 430 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@8⅛c. for fair to good. Fair Refining quoted at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c. fair to choice Grocery do., 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Manila Bags, 7⅛c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¾c.@7⅜c.; Melado, 5½c.@6⅝c. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Crushed quoted firm at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 10¾c.@10⅞c.; A's at 10¼c., and Yellow at 8¾c.@10c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady, on a moderately active inquiry; sales equal to 135,000 lbs. at 8c.@8¼c. for fair to strictly prime....Of Stearine 50 tcs. Western sold at 13½c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet but steady, with sales reported of 300 half chests new Japan on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest; 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@$1 ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Steady at 99c.; sales, 500 bbls., in lots.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been quoted rather stronger as to rates, with a somewhat better inquiry for accommodation, chiefly for Grain, Provisions, and Tobacco. The chartering business has been comparatively tame. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum trade has been in most request. Vessels for the Grain trade have attracted very little attention. Rates essentially unaltered....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₩ 60 lbs.: 17,500 bxs. Cheese at 55s.@60s., mainly at 60s.; 2,600 bxs. Bacon at 45s.@55s., ₩ ton. Also, two British ships, 1,259 and 1,199 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And a ship with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 7-16d. ₩ lb. And a bark, 456 tons, with Sugar, reported from Ancon, at 65s....For London, by sail 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 9d. ₩ bushel; 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 50s.@55s., closing at 55s....For Bristol, by sail, 200 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 533 tons, with about 3,500 quarters Grain from Boston, at 6s. 4½d. ₩ quarter. Also a bark, with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, reported, at 7s. 6d. ₩ bbl., with privileges extending to the Continent; and a French bark, 590 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 65s.@67s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, and 70s. to the Continent....For Havre, an American ship, 736 tons, hence, with about 4,600 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. ₩ bbl....For Bremen, a German bark, 868 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₩ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 5,000 sides Leather at equal to 62s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Beef at 4s. 6d.; 150 tons Measurement Goods at 31s.; 50 tons Copper at 30s.; and 50 hhds. Tallow at 31s. 3d....For the Continent, an Italian bark, 583 tons, hence, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. per quarter; and a Norwegian bark, 483 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For a Spanish port, direct, an American brig, 326 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For an Italian port, west coast, an Italian bark, 267 tons, hence, with about 1,700 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the East Indies, an American bark, 565 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, in cases, on private terms....For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula, at $12, and back with Logwood to an Eastern port, at $5....For Surinam and back to Boston, a schooner, with general cargo, reported at $1,800....For Hampton Roads, an American ship, 1,194 tons, with Guano, reported from Callao, at $17 50....For Baltimore, a schooner, with Lumber, from Union Island, at $8 50....For Philadelphia, several schooners, with Ice, from Kennebec, at $1 12½ ₩ ton....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, reported from Pensacola, at $11....For Sound ports, a brig and three schooners, with Lumber, reported from Nova Scotia, at $4....For New-York, several schooners, with Ice, reported from Kennebec, at $1 15@$1 20, chiefly at the latter rate.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 13.—Cotton dull; lower grades easier; Middling, 17c.; Low Middling, 16c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c. Net receipts, 536 bales; gross, 619 bales; exports coastwise, 1,568 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 31,290 bales.

GALVESTON, July 13.—Cotton nominally unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14⅞c.; Middling, 16¾c. Net receipts, 59 bales; exports coastwise, 572 bales; stock, 8,710 bales.

NORFOLK, July 13.—Cotton steady and unchanged; Low Middling, 15½c. Net receipts, 703 bales; exports coastwise, 590 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 782 bales.

MOBILE, July 13.—Cotton dull and easy; Middling, 16¾c. Net receipts, 75 bales; exports coastwise, 95 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 6,856 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 13.—Cotton dull; Middling, 15¾c. Net receipts, 153 bales; exports coastwise, 1,555 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, [illegible] bales.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, [illegible]. Net receipts, 32 bales; stock, 703 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 13.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16c. Net receipts, 77 bales; sales, 17 bales; stock, 11,290 bales.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour in fair demand and stronger; holders contemplate advancing prices. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 15¾@$1 16⅛ spot, [illegible] July; $1 10⅛ August; [illegible] Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 61¾c. [illegible] Oats firm, scarce, and higher; [illegible] Barley dull and nominal. Pork excited; prices higher; [illegible] Lard steady at $11 37½@$11 40, spot or August; $11 50@$11 55, September. [illegible] Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 240,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 181,000 bushels Corn, 58,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western Superfine, [illegible] [illegible] Provisions very firm and strong. Pork unchanged. [illegible]

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 81,416 bushels; Corn, 65,346 bushels; [illegible] forty-eight hours—Flour, 1,850 bbls.; Wheat, [illegible] [illegible] articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 15, cash; [illegible] Whisky steady at 95c. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Butter active; receipts very light; New-York State and Bradford County choice, 29c.@32c. [illegible] Petroleum—Refined quoted 12⅛c. [illegible] Western in iron.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 13.—Flour steady; sales 2,000 bbls. [illegible] White Michigan at $1 53; [illegible] 2,146,000 feet of Lumber. [illegible] bushels Wheat, 862,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 50; [illegible] Amber Michigan, [illegible] $1 21; No. 1 Red, $1 21½; [illegible] cash, $1 19; [illegible] No. 2 White Kentucky, [illegible] and higher; [illegible] 65½c.; Low Mixed, [illegible] 54¼c. Oats, [illegible] 36c.; Michigan, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] Corn.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 15; [illegible] Corn firm and in good demand; [illegible] Oats scarce at 55c.@56c. [illegible] irregular; [illegible] grades scarce. [illegible] $19 75. Lard quiet; [illegible] Kettle, 12½c. [illegible] small sales of [illegible] 9⅝c. asked [illegible] firm; Shoulders, [illegible] held higher [illegible] Whisky firm at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn in fair demand [illegible] fair demand and advanced [illegible] demand and [illegible] 10⅞c.; Clear [illegible] @15c.; plain [illegible] mand; Shoulders, [illegible] Sides, 10¼c. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Flour nominal. Wheat in fair demand [illegible] cash and July, [illegible] higher for [illegible] 61½c. Rye [illegible] September, [illegible] 3¾c.; to Oswego, [illegible] 73,000 bushels [illegible] 95,000 bushels Wheat.

DETROIT, July 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; [illegible] $1 45½; Amber Michigan, [illegible] No. 1 at 69c. [illegible] Freights to Oswego, [illegible] 2,000 bushels [illegible] ments—8,000 [illegible]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—Market for Wheat stringent, with [illegible] bushels in store [illegible] No. 2 High Mixed [illegible] Malt quiet. [illegible] Mixed Western [illegible] and White Western [illegible]

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Wheat firm and steady; No. 1 Red, $1 [illegible] unchanged [illegible] steady and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 13.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. [illegible] Crude Turpentine [illegible] for Virgin. Tar quiet at 85c.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Flour quiet and steady. Corn firm and [illegible] changed. Provisions firm and unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 13—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 3 ₩ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108⅜; 1867s, 108⅛; [illegible]

3 P. M.—Paris [illegible]

3:30 P. M.—[illegible] of England on [illegible]

5 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, [illegible] 1867, 108¾; [illegible]

FRANKFORT, July 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 97½.

P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, [illegible]

PARIS, July 13—P. M.—Rentes [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, July 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet [illegible] including 2,000 for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible] Uplands, nothing below [illegible] July and August, [illegible] ₩ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

3 P. M.—Cotton—[illegible] American. [illegible]

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below [illegible] at 8⅛d.; do. deliverable [illegible] September, at [illegible] October, at 8[illegible]

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—[illegible] cental for Red Western spring. [illegible] quarter.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, [illegible]

LONDON, July 13—[illegible]

Evening—Linseed Oil, [illegible] Spirits Turpentine, 26s. ₩ cwt.

FOUND GUILTY OF ASSAULTING A CHINAMAN.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Special Sessions yesterday, Peter Hagan was tried upon a charge of assault and battery upon a Chinaman named Chen Walden, who resides in Newark. The Chinaman's story was that Hagan followed him along the street, [illegible] and he did so [illegible] up a toothpick [illegible] commenced picking [illegible] objected to [illegible] him on the [illegible] Hagan denied [illegible] to stop because [illegible] man. The jury [illegible] the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FAUSTUS—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SUDDEN THOUGHTS—TRUMP CARD—Mr. Geo. Darrell and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter; PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

The President is said to have made up his mind that it will not do to allow South Carolina to be governed by highway robbers much longer. But what the President can do to prevent it is not very clear. According to a report published in our news columns from a Charleston paper, Gen. GRANT told Senator ROBERTSON that "he would rather see the State Government pass into the hands of the Democratic party than see it continued in the hands of the corrupt crew who have brought things to the present pass." This is rather a strong expression of opinion; but, under all the circumstances, it is not too strong. Or, as Senator ROBERTSON puts it, in language more expressive than we have at our command, "I call that a pretty square thing for the President to say." We may hope, then, in time to see Gov. MOSES and his gang kicked out of South Carolina. It is quite certain that if the Republican Party will not do it, some other party will receive the necessary commission.

Prince BISMARCK has had the honor, seldom enjoyed by any but crowned heads, of having had two attempts made on his life. Young BLIND gave him the benefit of four pistol balls, only one of which slightly wounded the statesman, in May, 1866, and now a Magdeburg cooper has failed at Kissingen in a somewhat less determined attempt on his life. It was to the fury of German radicalism that Prince BISMARCK was to be offered a sacrifice in 1866; it is from the fanatical hate of Roman Catholicism that the promptings to his assassination have come in 1874. BISMARCK on the eve of the war with Austria, and BISMARCK on the eve of the decisive struggle against the Papacy, present two historical figures which will be all the better remembered because of the pistol bullets that passed by them.

While Mr. PARTON was staking his reputation upon the curious and interesting statement that there is "no lobby" at Washington, he ought to have gone a step further and explained to a misguided public that there is no such thing as a lobby at Albany. This would have been a task well adapted to his ingenuity, for it would have involved the duty of explaining away the existence of men like HUGH J. HASTINGS, who have acquired great wealth by practicing in that lobby, which to them is not a "myth," but a most delightful reality. It is estimated that HUGH HASTINGS has made at least $300,000 during the last ten years at Albany—his average profits being $30,000 a year. But last year we drove him from his peaceful pursuits, and he only made $3,000—and anybody who wishes to see what effect that loss has produced upon his general system has only to cast a roving eye over a paper called the *Commercial Advertiser*, which is used as a sort of tender to the lobbyist's ship. The uses to which a newspaper may be put have been well understood by Mr. PARTON's mythical friend, from the days of the Albany *Switch*—a mere black-mailing machine—down to the present time. Most persons with whom the "Hon. HUGH" have come in contact do not like to be made the subjects of the forgeries and slanders which he invents with the low cunning of his race and tribe; but we, who have set out to abolish lobbying, mean to stick to this particular "Professor" until we have reduced his $3,000 to nothing. In the meantime it would be interesting to know how it happens that a brother of his has obtained a contract for the plumbing work in the new Post Office, seeing that the said brother is not a plumber, and knows nothing whatever about the trade? Decidedly, it pays well to be a lobbyist; for he makes his own fortune and that of all his family, and dines with the President every Sunday, as the "Hon. HUGH" was careful to inform his patrons and subscribers no longer ago than yesterday. Has President GRANT ever read the celebrated "confession" made by "HUGH" some years ago?

A sad story is presented in the account we printed yesterday of the attempted double suicide of MORTIMER MOYNAHAN and his wife. MOYNAHAN appears to have been a man of education, he is said to have graduated at Trinity College, and he probably came here, as so many others have done, expecting to make a ready livelihood with his pen. Though he failed in this, the end of the war found him established in a good business with a comfortable competence. Then came the mad Fenian movement, which he must needs join, neglect of his business, drink, a brief struggle against starvation as a penny-a-liner on obscure weekly papers, and finally despair and self-destruction. MOYNAHAN's fate is probably but a type of that of many men who have stopped short of his crime only because death came less tardily to their relief.

Cynics have said that a writer is to be forgiven for being dirty only on condition that he shall not also be dull. The *World* commonly contrives to be both. Yesterday, in an article upon race-horses, it went very far out of its way to drag in—out of pure delight in filth apparently—a vile and stupid allusion from the most infamous of Roman authors. Nowhere could it have been more inappropriate; in the first place, because the horse is not only the noblest but the cleanliest of animals, and is suggestive only of pure and healthy thoughts; in the second place, because the few persons who still read the *World*, however much they might relish the obscenity of the reference, are quite incapable of understanding its second-hand learning. It is long since the *World* abandoned all claim to the support of the respectable portion of the community. But even to please the barroom loungers for whom it seems to cater, it may do better than rake over the unspeakable foulness of the worst period of Roman corruption. People may differ about the propriety of running two-year olds. There can be no difference of opinion about the propriety of such an allusion as we speak of in a public print. In the same issue the *World* speaks, in its own "superb English," of "an illustrated paper that bourgeoned in paragraphs as if it had been edited by salacious monkeys." We think that illustrated paper, whichever it may be, has the opportunity to make a very fair retort.

It is surprising that in cases of constantly recurring and familiar peril, men will go on risking their lives without the most ordinary and obvious precautions. Nothing, for example, is commoner than to hear that men employed in cleaning out wells, sewers, and such places, are suffocated by the foul air. Nothing, also, is commoner than to hear that other men going to the rescue are in turn suffocated and fall beyond the reach of help. Yet the simple precaution of tying a rope about the rescuer, would at least make it possible to draw him out and give him a chance of resuscitation. This plain expedient, however, is the last thing anybody ever appears to think of. The latest case of the sort occurred at the Howard Brewery, in Thirty-third street, on Saturday. A workman named ALBERT BERZLER, while attempting to clean an empty vat, was suffocated by the foul gases. A fellow-laborer, AUGUSTUS YOUNGLING, volunteering to go to the rescue, was likewise overpowered when half way down the ladder, and fell to the bottom. Then the whole body of their comrades were on the point of precipitating themselves to certain death, and were only restrained by the vigorous efforts of the proprietor and clerks. In places where such accidents are possible, there ought to be a well-defined and well-understood plan of operations for rescue. The simple device of lowering a lamp would have shown whether or not the vat was in fit condition to explore, and a rope tied about the workman's waist would have averted two distressing deaths.

A glimpse at the condition of that portion of Minnesota which has been devastated by grasshoppers is given in a letter published in THE TIMES to-day. Unlike the famous "seventeen-year locusts" that scoured Northern Illinois and Indiana in 1855, these pests fly with the wind, and are as variable in their movements as the fickle breeze. Their work is less thorough than the locusts', whose "ancestral voices prophesying war" were reinforced by a black W on their wings; but the damage has been very great in regions blackened by their progress. Gov. DAVIS has modestly refrained from calling on other States to help, and aside from his appeal to the War Department, we do not know that any special call for aid has come from Minnesota. Nevertheless, the case, as presented by our correspondent, is one that commends itself to the generous and kind-hearted everywhere. If any particular class should be moved by this tale of distress, it may be those who are interested in the welfare of Scandinavian colonists, who chiefly suffer from this visitation.

In Cuba an accusation before a Spanish court-martial is condemnation. Mr. Dockray, an American citizen, was accused of entering the insurgent lines. He has been condemned to death. It does not matter that he made no secret of his having passed through the lines of the rebels, just as any man passing from one side of the island to the other might have done if he had been a disinterested and impartial outsider. It is true that he went at once to the regular authorities with his story. Enraged at the persistence of the rebels, the Spanish seem determined to wreak their spite on whomsoever falls into their hands bearing as much as a suggestion of the rebellion with them. Therefore Dockray will be shot unless the Governor General interposes.

THE NEW REFORMERS.

Tammany is playing a bold game, and the present apathy of the public in regard to politics doubtless encourages the authors of it to believe that it will succeed. Mayor HAVEMEYER has been of invaluable service to JOHN KELLY, and to all friends of Tammany—including the friends of the men who were pushed out of office three years ago. Almost every defeated party has a chance of retrieving its own fortunes at one time or other, if it will only take prompt advantage of the mistakes of its opponents. The election of HAVEMEYER was a mistake, although an unavoidable one; and of course the Tammany Democrats make the most of it. They hold up HAVEMEYER as a perfect example of all Reformers, and constantly assure the public that we were much better off under the open brigandage of TWEED and SWEENY.

It now appears that the indignation of Tammany has been aroused by the evil deeds of HAVEMEYER. These reformers, especially JOHN KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY, cannot bear to see any mistakes made in the government of this city. They are indignant with everybody now in office, (except Mr. GREEN,) and cannot make out why the community should submit to the misgovernment introduced by the present Mayor. Such a fit of virtuous wrath cannot often have afflicted KELLY and MORRISSEY, or their spirits would have broken down under the numerous trials and disappointments incidental to the last period of Tammany rule. Tammany, however, is now more intent upon reform than the Committee of Seventy itself, and it seems to be resolved to get everybody indicted by the Grand Jury, by way of showing its earnestness. Even District Attorney PHELPS is threatened, "because he did not co-operate heartily with the prosecution of the Police Commissioners." The District Attorney has been the means of sending a great many thieves and other rascals to prison—chiefly the supporters of Tammany—and we have no doubt that the Tammany leaders would be very glad to get him out of the way if they could. Probably they have not quite forgiven Mr. PHELPS his industry in the Ring prosecutions. But the idea of making a Grand Jury the medium of gratifying personal and political malice toward an efficient and impartial public officer, although worthy of the combined intellects of KELLY and MORRISSEY, is not very likely to be successfully worked out. Grand Juries may occasionally do eccentric things; but we doubt whether a Grand Jury can be found in this City willing to assist Tammany in the next election by striking a blow at a too efficient District Attorney. When such a thing as that happens, it will be about time to conclude that Tammany is triumphant once more, and that the era of packed juries, corrupt Judges, and wholesale robbery has been reopened.

We should be sorry to interfere with the little plans which KELLY and MORRISSEY have laid out, because it has been obvious for some time past that they were certain to overshoot their mark, and to bring their house down about their ears. Their success in getting indictments found against the two Police Commissioners seems to have led them to believe that they may boast, with their predecessors, of carrying Grand Juries in their pockets. We hope that boast will be found less true of KELLY and MORRISSEY than it was of TWEED and SWEENY. Their proceedings against HAVEMEYER, though unquestionably prompted by anything but good motives, are justified by the unfathomable stupidity and bad conduct of HAVEMEYER himself. The Tammany leaders have adroitly made that foolish old man do more work for them than a Mayor of their own election would ever have accomplished. But when it comes to threatening half the town with indictments by the Grand Jury, we cannot help thinking that JOHN KELLY and JOHN MORRISSEY are carrying matters with a pretty high hand. We might, perhaps, estimate with fair accuracy the extremities to which they would proceed if they came to power by the disposition they are showing now. District Attorney PHELPS makes himself obnoxious to them by the impartiality and vigor with which he has prosecuted thieves, and therefore the Tammany leaders not only threaten to get him indicted, but as good as say that they can so "fix" it as that a Grand Jury will certainly indict him. The Tammany leaders seem to have become very powerful with both Grand and Petit Juries all at once. The same tree seems to bring forth the same fruit. We should be inclined to think, however, that Messrs. KELLY and MORRISSEY have boasted a little too soon. Tammany has made a good deal of progress lately, and its old "organs" in the press are showing great hopefulness, and doubtless fully expect to get their unpaid claims settled before long. But even with their help, it will take Tammany some little time yet to get set upon its legs again; and, thanks to its leaders, we may know what we have to expect when the organization is restored. It is rather hard to keep TWEED in the Penitentiary while his principles are being pursued so faithfully by his successors.

A DISEASE THAT NEEDS ATTENTION.

People are very apt to be frightened about small dangers and careless about great ones. Let some imaginative reporter be allowed to work up a "sensation" based upon one or two deaths from acute diarrhea, suspected to be cases of cholera, and there is sent through a portion of the community a thrill of apprehension which only needs to be persistently repeated to develop into a genuine scare. Let one or two men die of hydrophobia, and straightway the symptoms of every rum-sodden patient in public hospitals, who foams at the mouth and shows in death his life-long aversion to water, are transformed into materials for feeding a wild and senseless public alarm. At the seasons when people are not easily frightened about either cholera or *rabies*, there are the yellow fever and the small-pox sensations to be trotted out, and so a very fair series of malignant complaints are kept dogging the public footsteps from year to year. Yet for years past the City has not seen a case of true Asiatic cholera; yellow fever has never got beyond Spanish vessels at the Lower Quarantine; two cases of genuine hydrophobia will probably represent the year's quota of that disease, and for two years past the deaths from small-pox in New-York have maintained a lower average than in most of the great cities of the world.

The unreasoning terror which people allow themselves to associate with these diseases does great injury in a variety of ways. Among other things it tends to divert public attention from real, though more familiar sources of danger. While reckless newspaper writers have been touching now one note and now another of our gamut of sensational pestilence, little attention has been paid to the steady advance of that fatal and malignant scourge—diphtheria. Within a year 1,344 persons have died from that cause, and over 800 of these have been children under five years of age. Had a tithe of that number died from anything resembling cholera or yellow fever we should have had a public scare which would have compelled such a cleaning out of tenements, flushing of sewers, and clearing away of street filth as has not been witnessed for many years. We have no desire to urge the prevalence of diphtheria as furnishing grounds for general alarm. We simply wish it to be understood that during a season when the returns in regard to the public health are more favorable than they have been for six years past, the only subject for genuine concern is furnished by the unusual fatality of that type of blood-poisoning which usually manifests itself in the throat. To give way to senseless panics about maladies that do not threaten us at all is not more mischievous than to overlook the gravity of those which do. That we have committed the latter fault in regard to diphtheria will be apparent from a brief comparison of statistics.

The European capital about whose vital statistics we have most accurate information is London. We have looked in vain through the returns from that quarter to find a week in which the deaths from diphtheria amounted to more than six. Sometimes they have been as low as three, and but seldom more than five. Yet in New-York, during the last fifty-two weeks, the average number of deaths has been twenty-six, and that, too, with a population less than one-third of that of London. During the week ending July 4, there were in New-York thirty-three deaths from diphtheria. Were the deaths from diphtheria in London to be on this scale, they would reach over 100, instead of, at most, six per week. In England at large, one must take a basis of twelve and one-half millions of people, to furnish as many deaths annually from diphtheria as New-York has done during the fifty-two weeks ending July 4.

It is somewhat difficult to explain why New-York should have attained so fatal a pre-eminence in the ravages of diphtheria. The disease is a comparatively new one in the records of medical science, though something resembling it was fatally prevalent two centuries ago. WASHINGTON is believed to have died of it; in his time, however, it was called "acute laryngitis." It is but a few years ago since its ravages in the north of France introduced it to medical observation under the name of the "Boulogne sore throat." Since that time physicians in both hemispheres have had too many opportunities of investigating its symptoms; and the difference between its true and spurious forms, as well as the proper measures for its treatment, is probably as well known to doctors of education and experience as any branch of their profession. Unfortunately there are physicians who practice among the tenement-houses, where diphtheria proves most fatal, who have neither the education nor experience for dealing effectively with such a disease. At the same time, it must be remembered that the spread of diphtheria is greatly assisted by a neglect of ordinary precautions on the part of the people themselves. For example, one child in a family may be stricken with the complaint, and yet the parents will never dream of using the ordinary precaution of keeping the rest of their children from carrying the infection into a public school or disseminating it among their companions. A child may attend school while still suffering from the early symptoms of the complaint, and yet teachers will not consider it as part of their business to see that sickly pupils are at once sent home. The filthy streets, the badly-constructed sewers, and the old water-courses of the City help the fatal luxuriance of diphtheria. So do the untidy habits of laboring men's wives, the neglect of ventilation in their homes, and the pestilence-nourishing filth which is allowed to cling to floors, walls, and furniture, to rot in back yards, and to make stairs and passages as unwholesome as the stagnant pools before the doors. The means of checking the progress of the malady must adapt themselves to the causes that foster it. Neither lie beyond easy reach, if people will only waken up to a perception of the fact that the occasion calls for an unusual display both of public and private energy.

A NEW PERIL FOR CHILDREN.

The Philadelphia kidnapping still remains an unresolved, dreadful fact—one suggestive of exceedingly unpleasant reflections, which, from their very unpleasantness, should receive thoughtful consideration. A boy is taken away in open day by two men, who are keeping him from his family for the purpose of extorting money. The child is probably in no danger of life or limb, for his kidnappers have offered to restore him for twenty thousand dollars, and he must be in their eyes too valuable a piece of property to be put in any needless peril. There seems to be no clue to the detection of the kidnappers, and not a tithe of the probability of their detection that there was, for instance, of the discovery of the murderer of Mr. NATHAN. The father is said to be prepared to pay the ransom demanded—and anybody who calls this an act of weakness had better try to imagine what he would do himself if his own child were in the hands of these unknown scoundrels.

Must it, then, be accepted as true that any of us are liable to have our children stolen from the public streets and in open day? It is extremely unlikely that the child of any reader of this article will be stolen from him; but this Philadelphia business shows that any one of us is liable to such a loss; for what may be done in one instance, and in one place, may be done in another instance and in another place. It seems that the crime can be committed with a very considerable chance of impunity, and that there are creatures ready and able to commit it upon sufficient inducement—that is prospect of gain. And the prospect of gain is, it must be confessed, very fair. In case of a stolen child, whose restoration is offered for a sum of money, how few parents, if the sum were within their reach, would hesitate to pay it? How few men would have the firmness—say rather the stoicism—to resist the pleadings of their own hearts, enforced by the cry of a frantic mother bereaved of her child? The history of brigandage from the remotest ages tells us how few. When we see, day by day, how, to get back a watch or a well-filled pocket-book, people advertise that they will pay so much to the "party" who "found" it, and "ask no questions," we may judge what degree of fortitude and of public spirit would be required for resistance to the demand for the ransom of a stolen child—if the sum demanded were possibly payable.

The kidnappers of Philadelphia belong to a class which our increase of wealth during the last quarter of a century is bringing to us from abroad, and even, perhaps, developing among us—desperate adventurers, who live by preying upon the sympathies, the fears, and the passions of the rich. The capitals of Europe are infested with such human vermin. In all of them there are large numbers of men and women who take up crime of this kind as a business, and pursue it with an ingenuity and a steady persistence equal to that which is found among the most energetic men in any lawful business or profession. To such people this country in the last generation offered no attractions. A moderate general prosperity, such as we had then, afforded them no adequate field of operations. They need, as the *placer* of their victims, large cities in which there are many individuals of considerable wealth, from whom they can extort good round sums of money as the price of silence, or of exemption from persecution, or of restoration of things highly prized. Women, of course, are numerous among this class of desperate adventurers, and they often succeed wonderfully. One case is known to not a few—how, not long since, one of these creatures so compromised a respectable gentleman in this City, that, with perfect innocence on his part, he was willing to pay the large sum of fifty thousand dollars rather than suffer the exposure, which he was sure would ruin his business and deprive him of his social position. Kidnapping is sometimes resorted to in Europe for such purposes, but of course it is one of the rarest means adopted; and as money is the only object of the kidnappers, who, like burglars, always inform themselves of the condition of their proposed victims, none but the wealthy are exposed to such attempts at extortion; and they are they who can most easily protect their children against all chance of such exposure. But the fact is that with us such protection is too much neglected, and we are too free and unsuspicious in our intercourse with strangers. We forget that things are not with us now as they were with our fathers. Children, and particularly young girls, are not looked after carefully enough in public places, and men let all sorts of people have too free access to them. Of perils by night we are careful enough, with our combination locks, burglar-alarms, and private watchmen; but that there are perils by day which also demand our serious attention this Philadelphia business is striking evidence.

PARASITES.

Dr. Pangloss pronounced this world to be the best possible under the circumstances, and people who are of a cheerful disposition believe him. Some philosophers, too, take a similar view, although it has undeniably many serious drawbacks. A struggle for existence goes on, relentlessly, straining to the utmost the nerves of those engaged in it, to test, apparently, who shall live by feeding on the life of his neighbors. To eat, or to be eaten, that is the question. Beyond the visible ills and risks meted out for our probation, there are numberless hidden agencies, whose chief object it is to disturb the peace and destroy the lives of others. No living being is without some experience in this respect. Whether it produces an increase of comfort and wisdom we leave each to judge for himself. It is a part of the complicated mechanism of this great universe, and we are hopeful that, in the end, it will prove to be for the best. At the same time we cannot help thinking that, even under present circumstances, the world would go on quite as well without the parasites which infest it.

These are the beings who encroach upon the space, substance, and rights, and live at the expense of others without working for a livelihood. Starving creatures, accidentally thrown on their neighbor's charity, are not parasites; nor are they who borrow from him and return the loan in some shape or other; nor are they who, in exchange of what they appropriate, render some good service on the premises they occupy even without permission.

The true parasite is he who selfishly fastens on his benefactor, draws his sustenance from him, and returns nothing for it—nay, worse than nothing, because he breeds disorder, disease, and dissolution. Such, in the natural order, are the preying monsters known as *trichina spiralis*, *tænia solium*, *distoma hepaticum*, and many others, the least of which it requires more courage to bear patiently than does the most painful toothache. There is scarcely any class of animals entirely exempt from the affliction. Man owes to the microscope and modern science the pleasure of knowing that he affords an involuntary hospitality to more than thirty different kinds.

But these natural parasites are not more numerous than the parasites which infest the body politic. They are to be found everywhere, and most men pay dearly for their acquaintance. One species is represented by the man who discreetly comes to see you at the hour of a meal, in order to save the cost of a luncheon or a dinner at the restaurant. Another is he who contrives to ride with you in the car, and invariably finds himself without change when the conductor calls for the fare. Another is he who borrows your silk umbrella, your favorite book, or all the postage stamps you have left, and always forgets to return them. There is also the more daring rascal, who represents himself as a relative or business connection of some well-known house, and makes you pay dearly for your simplicity in believing him; or there is the man who assumes a title to which he has no right, and uses it to discount spurious notes and carry out treacherous schemes in the world of fashion; together with all those varieties of the same species which caused a sorely-tried *paterfamilias* to exclaim: "The world would be good enough were it not for mothers-in-law and parasites."

But the most offensive and injurious are the political parasites. These are gregarious, and multiply with a frightful rapidity. They live on the public money. They have an insatiable appetite, and no conscience. They get and most impudently cling to the offices that yield most in shape of bounties, fees, commissions, percentage. When they have squeezed out all the legitimate pay they can, they take what is not legitimate. They drive honest people out of politics, and expunge every honorable principle from the political code. If progress is slow, it is because they clog and impede it. From time immemorial they have been a curse to nations, and it would be impossible to measure the extent of evil not only that they have done, but which they are yet doing.

If Spain cannot regain a footing on its wind-tossed State-ship, it is because political parasites keep it down in a mire of corruption, ignorance, and blood. If France has so much trouble in getting out of a distracting provisional state, and peacefully settling in a well-defined, liberal, and progressive form of government, it is on account of the political parasites who riot over the fancies that belong to their wild ambition. If, in this City, the ends of reform, of good administration, and justice are defeated, it is owing to the same scourge of political parasitism. Think of what would be gained toward those ends if we were only to get rid of HAVEMEYER and his wretched brood!

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS FLOOD.

With the Mill River catastrophe fresh in our minds, nobody will be surprised to learn that the late heavy rains have resulted in another great flood in Western Massachusetts. Even a casual inspection of the reservoir at Mill River showed that it was a death-trap. A legislative inquiry, conducted with judicial calmness and learned minuteness, intensified the popular feeling as to the criminal carelessness with which the work had been finished. Since the breaking forth of the pent-up waters that devastated one of the fairest of Massachusetts' valleys, there have been numerous, but vague, rumors of other unsafe reservoirs. The nervousness which follows any great popular alarm was fed by the reports that spread from the busy hives of industry nestled in the Berkshire hills, where, unhappily, this new disaster has just occurred. The bursting of one or two reservoirs in the region of Chester, County of Hampshire, is sure to increase the panic that already existed in many of the manufacturing districts of New-England.

Chester, Middlefield, and Blanford lie in among the rugged hills that create the boundary line between Hampshire and Berkshire Counties, Mass. Here the country is broken, partly wooded, and furrowed by deep gorges spanned by the bridges which turnpikes and railroads have made necessary. Westfield River, a considerable tributary of the Connecticut, is fed along the boundary of Berkshire by innumerable small streams or brooks. These feeders have been utilized by thrifty corporations that have gradually expanded their works, making the most of every streamlet, until they have swept into their power all the available water-power in the State. From Chester back to the divide which separates the valley of the Connecticut from that of the Housatonic, each precious rivulet is gathered up and used for the factories that crowd the country. Here are cloth mills, paper mills, cotton factories, and the numberless centres of manufacturing industries that have made New-England the busy hive of national production. Widening toward the Connecticut Valley, the gorges of the ridge afford an easy delivery for any great flood; and in this favorable formation of the face of the country five or six flourishing villages found their safety when the Middlefield Reservoir burst on Sunday night. The broken work was situated on a brook near Middlefield, north of Chester, and emptying into Westfield River. Two reservoirs, containing several superficial acres, were connected with each other by a water-way that emptied from the upper into the lower reservoir. The upper work—a mere thing of earth—gave way, flooded the lower, and the whole storage of water broke loose, flooding an area of several thousand acres. The widening of the valley, debouching eastward, saved the villages below from total destruction. The stream grew shallower as it moved, and thus a vast extent of thickly-settled country escaped the ruin that a flood carries with it. We are spared the recital of another Mill River horror, not because man's work was better planned, but because the physical features of the country were favorable to a great deliverance.

Of course, we shall be told that the tremendous rains of the last few days had strained the storage reservoir beyond any limit which might have been expected. But this can be no adequate explanation of such a disaster. It is true, too, that no lives are reported lost; we are not compelled to lose sight of the destruction of property in the contemplation of a harrowing tale of death and human woe. But can it be said that the lesson of this disaster is less pointed? The dam that gave way had once before broken. It had been repaired, and was thought safe. The fact undoubtedly is that it was, like the fatal Mill River dam, a cheap work, built in a hurry, to save money and to run the risk of just such "accidents" as this which has finally overtaken it. It is a good illustration of the cheap way of doing things into which we have fallen. Its destruction points our moral better than it would if it had been less tragical in its wreck. Lath and plaster palaces, turf and loam dams, cotton-wood railroad bridges, and pasteboard cottages—these are the work of our nineteenth century builders. The Middlefield reservoir may have been built years ago. It is a good type of the building of to-day. The lives of a dense population below in the villages of Chester, Middlefield, and Blanford have been spared; but if their lot had been less fortunate, it might have been truly said of them that their existence was sacrificed to the modern haste to be rich at the expense of honesty. As these two disasters in Massachusetts mark more distinctly than any others the fragility of things that ought to be impregnable, the lesson which they teach ought to be seriously considered. On every hand we hear of wanton sacrifice of life and property. The falling building, the death-trap by fire and the bursting confines of steam, water and gas, hurry more into eternity than plague and willful murder. We are moved to indignation when a great disaster sweeps into death two hundred hapless villagers. Shall we restrain our wrath because another flood providentially spares the population that slumbers in its path?

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The Summer season at Wallack's will open about the middle of next month. Summer seasons in theatrical matters are not usually attractive, but so distinguished a comedian as Mr. J. L. Toole is capable of giving them a zest which surpasses prejudice and turns its back on conventional arrangements. The warm Summer weather is not altogether proof against a great reputation, and so we are inclined to anticipate for Mr. Toole at least a wide hearing and a judicious judgment as to his merits or demerits. His English reputation is assured. How far his abilities, backed by that reputation, will carry weight among American audiences is still a matter of doubt. It may be that we shall not take kindly to the broad objective comedy of the essentially London type which he frequently presents, but it may be too that we shall recognize in it features of which our own representations are but weak imitations. At all events, Mr. Toole always commits himself to a wide repertory, and will be certain to please in the greater portion of it. He is essentially an actor of thorough business habits, and with a keen perception of all the points in a play which will satisfy an audience. He is not a great actor, but he is an absolutely successful one. His talents are unquestionably decided, but the sacred word genius, so frequently used at random, has no kinship with his performances. In fine, Mr. J. L. Toole comes to America with a repute of no common order; one which he has deservedly won and admirably sustained. But it is by no means desirable that American audiences should regard him as a god of comedy whom they are bound to worship. Neither would it be right to assume that he is exclusively a comedian. It is a strong tribute to his versatility that when he passes from merely comic representations, he has a particular element of pathos in his acting which is certain to find favor. This is especially noticeable in his representation of *Caleb Plummer*, in "Dot," that particularly clever dramatization of *The Cricket on the Hearth*. It is the nearest approach to the acting of the late Mr. Fred. Robson in the matter of comedy which runs into a pathetic vein. There is, however, between them, the broad division which lies between well-asserted talent and emphatic genius, which needed no self-assertion. Here, in New-York, this proposition will not be so manifest as in London, where both actors made their name; but every one who is familiar with the acting of Mr. Robson in "Daddy Hardacre," and with his representation of *Sampson Burr*, in "The Porter's Knot," will recognize its weight. As we have said, Mr. Toole has a wide repertory, and it is not particularly troublesome for him to pass "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." He first gained popular approval in Dublin, but his more mature reputation has been attained in the Adelphi, in London, from which theatre comes the designation of several of his liveliest pieces, known as the "Adelphi Sketches." These are all brimful of fun. He will doubtless appear in them during his visit to America, and in his impersonation of *The Artful Dodger*, in "Oliver Twist;" in "Paul Pry," and in several of the pieces which Mr. Byron has written especially for him. We make no comparison between Mr. Toole and the most prominent of the distinguished comedians who form Wallack's company, because his talents are of an entirely different order.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Niblo's Garden has departed from the romantic style of drama, so far as the purely romantic is concerned, and has taken to that which comes within the description of weird and legendary. "Faustus, or the Demon of the Drachenfels," pretty fairly indicates the character of the play which is now being produced at Niblo's. It is something after the opera, but with a closer adherence to Goethe's original legend. Mr. Joseph Wheelock sustains the principal part, and in all portions of it where action is a necessity he is particularly excellent. This was a noticeable feature in his acting when he appeared in Booth's Theatre with Miss Neilson, but since then he has acquired more even ability, and is not so circumscribed as he then appeared to be. The *Mephistopheles* of the drama is Mr. E. Eddy. He is not by any means the laughing devil which we are accustomed to see in opera, but he gives a tolerably good representation of the part. For the ladies' parts, Miss Ione Burke fills the role of *Aldine*, or the *Marguerite* of the translation, and she does so with great skill and taste. The minor parts are well sustained, and the manner in which the play is put upon the stage is beyond exception.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS C. T. BUCKLEY.

Thomas C. T. Buckley died on Sunday, the 12th inst., at his country seat, Geneseo, Livingston County. For the last twenty-seven years he has been among the most prominent of the active, working members of the Bar of New-York. Born in this city, graduated from Columbia College in 1843, he in that year entered the law office of Messrs. Gerard & Platt, and during a period of thirty-one years has always retained the same professional connection. For many years last past, few, if any, have tried and argued more causes in our courts than he. His face was always familiar and welcome to jurymen, as well as judges. He was an indefatigable worker, an able reasoner, and a convincing speaker. He did not cultivate those blandishments which are calculated to secure temporary victories, but he had about him a rugged honesty and candor which gave him the confidence of court and jury, and inspired respect among his associates. His statements of fact and propositions of law were always tempered with moderation, and when challenged, as seldom was the case, they were almost invariably found to be more than borne out by the testimony or the authorities. This quality assisted much toward his great success as an advocate. Mr. Buckley never devoted himself to party politics or sought official station. His ambition and enjoyment were exclusively in the practice of his profession. Incessant labor broke down his health, and in February last, at the age of forty-eight, he was compelled to relinquish the further practice of his profession. In early life he married the daughter of the late Mr. Gerard. She died about nine years ago, leaving two children, who survive their father. Later he married Miss Young, of Geneseo, the daughter of the late John Young, formerly Governor of the State. Mr. Buckley amassed in the practice of his profession an ample fortune, and leaves his widow and children handsomely provided for. A meeting of prominent members of the Bar will be held at noon to-day to take suitable action on the death of their late associate.

FRITZ REUTER.

A cable dispatch announces the death of Fritz Reuter, the well-known German novelist. The telegram is dated Berlin, but it is more than probable that the death of the author took place at his country-seat near the Wartburgh, celebrated as the city where Luther translated the Bible. Reuter was not only one of the most celebrated, but, in a financial sense, perhaps, the most successful, of modern German writers. His forte was the delineation of low German character. He was in every way a favorite of the people. His stories amused the peasant, because he knew that they were true, and the fastidious Countess took delight in them, wondering if it were possible that such queer people as he described could exist. Of all his works, perhaps, "Out of My Stream Time" has gained the widest circulation. In Germany it is undoubtedly the most popular. Reuter was much beloved not only as an author, but as a man. In his own country his memory will long be kept green in many friendly hearts.

ROBERT CUNNINGHAM.

Intelligence was received at Toronto, Canada, July 13, of the death of Robert Cunningham, member of the Dominion Parliament for Marquette, Manitoba.

HEBREW COUNCIL.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—A council of the American Hebrew Union of Congregations will be held in this city to-morrow. Action will be taken regarding the founding of a Hebrew Theological Institute. About 3,000 of the most influential and wealthy Israelites of America will be in attendance

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS ON THE FRONTIER.

REPORTS FROM GEN. POPE—SATANTA AND BIG TREE SAID TO BE TAKING THE FIELD—THE INTRODUCTION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS INTO THE INDIAN COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The Indian outlook is not more peaceful. Gen. Pope reports that there is no doubt that the greater portion of the Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas are raiding along the whole frontier. And the news comes to-night that Satanta and Big Tree themselves are about to make trouble. If so Gen. Sherman's predictions will be fulfilled. Those chiefs will not keep their faith. Gen. O. O. Howard, too, will find his New Department of Columbia disturbed. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis reports to-day from there that the tribes about Fort Walla Walla are making demonstrations, and that all the cavalry are ordered to the field.

THE INTRODUCTION OF SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS INTO THE INDIAN TERRITORY AND ALASKA.

The Attorney General, in reply to an official inquiry from the War Department, decides that the recent legislation has invested the Secretary of War with absolute power over the introduction of wine or spirituous liquors into the Indian Territory or Alaska. This opinion covers not only the importation of liquors for the use of troops, but its importation in all cases. The Secretary of War has issued an order in accordance with this opinion.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS FOR RESISTING AND PUNISHING THE REDSKINS—DISPOSITION OF TROOPS ON THE FRONTIER.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—General orders from headquarters of the Military Division of Missouri, received at the War Department, announce that in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Cheyenne Indians, the existing orders fixing the limits of the Department of the Missouri are, subject to the approval of the President, so far modified as to extend the southern line of that department to the main Canadian River." In conducting operations against the Indians, either for the purpose of punishing them or for the protection of persons and property against their depredations, the commanding officers of the Departments of the Missouri and Texas may disregard the lines separating these departments. General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has written a letter to the Governor of Kansas, a copy of which has been printed, showing that the whole frontier of Kansas is lined with troops constantly in motion, and it seems impossible that the Indians can do any damage. By application to the nearest commanding officer to any point threatened, or to any of the moving companies, the threatened locality can be promptly attended to.

Gen. Pope says, in relation to the trading firms at Dodge City, who have, in violation of law and to the incalculable injury of the peaceful and honest farmers and frontier settlers of Kansas, established trading-posts, or rather grog-shops, in the Pan Handle of Texas, seventy-five miles along the Arkansas, to trade with the buffalo-hunters and ruffians who have invaded the Indian country and committed violent and inexcusable outrages upon the Indians, he has no word of sympathy or concern, and if he should send troops to the locality of these unlawful trading establishments, it would be to break them up and not to protect them. He says, to the unscrupulous and illegal transactions of these people the murders of innocent settlers on the frontier are largely attributable, and they ought to be punished and not protected. Gen. Pope writes to Gen. Sherman, stating that, except to careless stragglers outside the military lines, and to a few remote settlers, he thinks they are fully able to give protection from Indian outrages.

H. P. Gibson, of Iowa, has been appointed agent for the Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes in Washington Territory.

The following is a detailed statement of the disposition of the troops along the Kansas frontier, as mentioned by Gen. Pope in his letter to the Governor of Kansas:

First—At Caldwell, Kan., are the head-quarters of three companies of infantry, under Capt. Overshine. The companies are to be posted in detachments as needed along the southern line of the State as far west as Lawrenceburg, and also south from Caldwell from the Indian Territory on the road to the Arrapahoe Agency. A company of cavalry, under Capt. Upham, marched from Caldwell along the southern line of Kansas to where the Medicine Lodge Creek crosses the boundary, with orders to scout up the valley of that creek and keep in communication with the detachment west of Caldwell. Capt. Overshine, at Caldwell, commands all this infantry, and will promptly render such help as he can and as may be needed.

Second—Col. C. E. Compton commands Fort Dodge, and has general charge of the country along the Medicine Lodge Creek and both east and west of that stream, as also of the line of the Arkansas as far up as Grenada. He has under his command five infantry and five cavalry companies. Four of the cavalry companies are scouting thoroughly along Medicine Lodge and South and South-east Lodges. The other cavalry company patrols constantly that line of the Arkansas as far up as Grenada. The line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad between Larned and Grenada is guarded throughout by a detachment of infantry, posted at all important points. Col. Compton commands the whole, and is a prompt, energetic officer, who will be ready to act with intelligence and soul.

Third—At Camp Supply there are three infantry and two cavalry companies, the latter scouting continually north and north-east of that post, as far as Medicine Lodge Creek. Col. Lewis commands.

Fourth—Col. Smith, at Lyon, has four companies of cavalry and two of infantry. One company of cavalry is continually scouting the Valley of the Arkansas from Lyon to Grenada, about fifty miles. The other three companies are scouting the line of the Purgatory River, between Lyon and the Raton Mountains. There is a company of cavalry at Fort Hays and one at Grinnell Station, just east of Wallace, held there in case of trouble on the Saline and Solomon Rivers, if any should occur.

FROM THE FRONTIER.

FIVE DAYS' FIGHTING ON THE CANADIAN—TWENTY-FIVE INDIANS KILLED—HUNTERS CORRALED.

Kansas papers bring some details of the outrages at the scene of the Indian troubles. As a Leavenworth paper expresses it, "not only have the infernal red-skins been skirmishing along the Kansas border, but they have skipped out of the Territory on both sides, and on the Canadian, in the Texas Pan Handle, they have been giving the hunters a lively game." Over a hundred hunters and teamsters have been corraled there since the 27th of June, and have been fighting hard. The first of last week a courier reached Dodge City bearing dispatches from the imprisoned men, and also an account of the killed and wounded. The letter was addressed to Mr. A. C. Myers, partner of one of the imprisoned men, and reads as follows:

ADOBE WALLS, Texas, July 1, 1874.

DEAR MYERS: We have been attacked by Indians and corraled since June 27. The attack was made early in the morning, and the battle lasted about three hours. Ike Shadler and brother, Billy Tyler, and Mr. Olds were killed. The latter shot himself accidentally. The hunters are all sick of hunting, so they say, and are apt to leave without a moment's warning; but I am willing to stay if I can get enough men to guard the place. The bastions and corral were useless to us; we had to do our fighting from the store. About twenty-five or thirty Indians were killed; we found eleven. I have put the place in a state of siege. If you can get an escort of fifty men send Anthony's or all the horse teams you can get. If things quiet down so that the boys will stay I will send a dispatch. Indians in sight all the time. All the hunters are in except about thirty, and we are expecting them to-night. The corral is full of horses; we have thirty-eight. We are well armed, and can stand off 500 Indians. There were 200 of them. We were completely taken by surprise. Our men behaved like heroes. If the Indians had come one hour later we would all have been killed, as Dixon and Jim Hanrahan and their men would have been started on a hunt, leaving the place with only seventeen men, and only half armed. I killed one Indian that I know of, and I don't know how many more, as I was shooting at them with my 40 at from forty to sixty yards, for twenty shots. I took one scalp. Fred Myers killed two Indians; they rode around us by the corral and got off their horses, and fought as brave as any men I ever saw. We had 150 Indians around our place at one time. Their intention was to take the place, and probably the hunters as they come in. All the men are of the opinion that the Indians are waiting for reinforcements, and then give us another rattle, but we are fixed for them.

FRED LEONARD.

The Dodge City *Messenger* also states that on Thursday evening last, at about 7 o'clock, a herder was driven into Cimmaron Station, twenty-five miles west of Dodge City, by the Indians. They chased him about two miles and within 500 yards of the station, two of their shots hitting the building. After firing their last shots they turned and fled, the soldiers at the station, not having horses, could not follow the Indians. A short time after the Indians left a smoke was discovered some distance west of the station, and the soldiers, thinking that they had camped, took a hand car and rolled off toward the supposed camp. It was soon discovered that instead of a camp the smoke came from a railroad bridge that had been set on fire, and was burning briskly. The Indians were seen, but nothing could be done with them, as the soldiers were not mounted. The only thing they could do was to carry water in their caps and canteens and put out the fire. The bridge was about sixty feet long. A portion of the cross pieces were so much damaged as to cause new ones to be put in. The upright timbers were somewhat damaged, and four lengths of the rails were bent and twisted badly. The bridge was repaired in ten hours' time. On Saturday, near Grenada, a man and boy were herding cattle—they being some little distance apart—a gang of Indians suddenly appeared and surrounded the boy. The man started to go to the assistance of the boy, when he saw another party of Indians going for him. The boy called and begged that he might not be left alone, but the man could render no assistance against such odds, and, having a good horse, made his escape. The boy was found shot and scalped, and his body naked. The next day, while a man was out after a load of wood, he was shot through, killed, and scalped. His body was found the next day in the wagon, about six miles from Grenada, with the ax sticking in his head. He must have been shot while riding, as a bullet had penetrated both sides of the wagon-box. On Friday afternoon twelve Indians made a raid on some stock near Syracuse, and run off six head belonging to Fotey, six from Prairie Dog Dave, and one from Lawrence. Dave threw some hot lead after the savages, but could not get a scalp. Six white men were arrested at Grenada for horse stealing. They ran a herder, who was riding a horse and leading another, into Sargent. Being hard pressed the herder left the lead horse, when it was captured by the thieves, who started for Grenada, where the horse was soon recognized by the owner, who had employed the herder to take care of his stock. The thieves at first refused to give up the horse, saying that it was their property; that they had "shot an Indian and took his horse," but finally concluded to yield.

THE BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Mr. Theodore Tilton has addressed the following letter to the committee of gentlemen appointed by Mr. Beecher to examine the charges indirectly made against himself in Mr. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon:

174 LIVINGSTON STREET, BROOKLYN, } July 13, 1874. }

To the Investigating Committee:

GENTLEMEN: When on Friday last I met you at your invitation, the appointment of your committee had not then been made known to the public. You sat in a private capacity.

Moreover, one of your legal advisers had previously given me a hope that if, on my appearance before you, I would preserve a judicious reticence concerning the worst aspects of the case, I might thereby facilitate, through you, such a moderate public presentation of Mr. Beecher's offense and apology as would close, rather than prolong, the existing scandal.

I rejoiced in this hope, and promptly reciprocated the kindly feeling which was reported to me as shared by you all toward myself and family.

Accordingly, when I met you in conference, my brief statement was in substance the two following points: First, that my letter to Dr. Bacon was written, not as an act of aggression, but of self-defense, arising, as therein set forth, from great and grievous provocation by your Pastor, your church, the Brooklyn Council, and the Ex-Moderator's criticisms on my supposed conduct, all uniting to defame me before the world, and to inflict upon me an unjust punishment for acts done by another; and, second, that having by that letter defended myself so far as I thought the occasion required me to carry my reply, I felt unwilling to proceed further against Mr. Beecher without further public provocation or other necessity.

Such a necessity is now laid upon me by Mr. Beecher himself in the publication of a direct request by him to you to inquire officially into his character as affected by his offense and apology to which I referred.

He thus offers to me a direct challenge, not only before your committee, but before the public, which I hereby accept.

I therefore give you notice that I shall prepare a full and detailed statement in accordance with the terms of your committee's invitation to me "to furnish such facts as are within my knowledge" touching matters "which compromise the character of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher."

I shall be ready to lay this before you within a week or ten days, or as soon thereafter as I shall find myself able to set the numerous facts and evidences in such strict array as that I can cover them, each and all, with my oath to their exact truth, sworn before a magistrate.

I await the appointment by you of a day mutually convenient for my presentation of this statement in person before your committee.

Meanwhile I shall make public my present note to you because Mr. Beecher's letter, to which this is a preliminary response, has been made public by him. With great respect, I am truly yours,

THEODORE TILTON.

THE MOYNAHAN FAMILY.

The condition of Mortimer Moynahan, who was found on Saturday in an apparently dying state, while the dead body of his wife lay in an adjoining apartment, was much worse last night. He is reported to have been in a high state of nervous excitement all day yesterday. The attending physician, Dr. Steurer, at Bellevue Hospital, could not detect any symptoms of poisoning in the case. He says he cannot pronounce his patient out of danger. The theory of suicide, which gained ground on the first discovery, on Saturday, has not been established in the case of the woman, from the fact that at the inquest held by Coroner Woltman, Drs. Shine and Bronan pronounced the cause of death to be Bright's disease of the kidneys. Although Moynahan and his family were known to be in very reduced circumstances for some time past, resulting from his inability to procure employment, the presence of food in the room and the somewhat comfortable appearance of the apartments do not suggest extreme poverty. It is asserted by friends of the family, however, that the parties were suffering from abject want of the necessaries of life, a circumstance which they believe accelerated the death of Mrs. Moynahan. This, together with excessive drinking, is supposed to have prostrated Moynahan. The man's own evidently sincere avowal that he had not taken poison, but a strong dose of bourbon whisky, together with the statement of a friend of his that he had not tasted food on the day previous, is believed to be a sufficient explanation of his illness and periodical convulsions, which he underwent after being conveyed to the hospital. Moynahan's two boys, the eldest of whom is only eight years of age, are at present being cared for by the landlord of the house No. 445 Cherry street, where the Moynahans resided. Several friends of the family have promised to support them until they are able to take care of themselves.

RECEPTION OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The reception given by the Young Men's Christian Association last evening at their rooms, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, was one of the most successful of the season. The large hall was crowded by an audience which, in respectability and numbers, has seldom been equaled in this City. The programme provided for the evening proved most entertaining. Miss Moore's rendering of "Horatius" was much applauded, and her recitation of the "Bugle Song" elicited marked symptoms of approval. Miss Forster was equally successful in the part assigned to her, and the symphonia quartet acquitted themselves with their usual ability.

WILLIAM M. TWEED DISSATISFIED WITH HIS PRISON.

It is understood that at the meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, held yesterday, a communication was received from Wm. M. Tweed in which he complains of his present quarters on Blackwell's Island, and asks that they be enlarged and improved, as his health is being impaired by their closeness. The communication is indorsed by Dr. McDonald, the chief physician on the Island. Definite information in relation to the matter could not be obtained, as the Commissioners refused to disclose the exact contents of the letter.

ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

During a quarrel in the liquor saloon No. 71 Prince street, on the night of the 10th of June, George Parker, a colored mechanic, was stabbed in the leg and arm by Charles Williams, another negro. Williams was arrested at the time by the Captain of the Eighth Precinct, and on being arraigned at Jefferson Market before Justice Murray was committed to await the result of Parker's injuries. Yesterday evening Parker died in Bellevue Hospital of pyæmia. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

THE CHARBON.

A plague among the stock, a disease caused by poverty of blood, and called charbon, is reported to be prevailing to an alarming extent in the Parish of Concordia, and the Police Jury have been compelled to take steps to prevent the further spread of the fatal disease. The Opelousas *Journal* reports that in some sections of St. Landry Parish, where there has been high water, the malady has occasioned great loss. Some planters, with large, flourishing crops, have lost all their work stock. The disease has been particularly fatal to mules.

THE CITY'S TROUBLES.

THE MAYOR AND THE POLICE.

PROBABLE ACTION OF THE TAMMANY PROSECUTORS—AN INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR—A POLICE SUPERINTENDENT NOT YET APPOINTED.

Messrs. Kelly, Wingate, and others engaged in the work of prosecuting Messrs. Gardner, Charlick, and Havemeyer, were in consultation yesterday at the law office No. 194 Broadway. It was determined that a vigorous effort should be made to procure new indictments against the Ex-Police Commissioners. Mr. Wingate, in a conversation with a TIMES reporter, was very reticent as to the future movements of Messrs. Kelly & Co. The examination of witnesses in the case of Charlick and Gardner, he said, was postponed until to-day. As to the reports of proceedings before the Grand Jury for the indictment of a number of Police Captains, he could only say that he knew nothing about the matter. Mr. Wingate seemed unwilling to positively confirm or deny the statements concerning proposed proceedings against public officials, including the Police Captains.

Mr. John I. Davenport, who, it is said, the Tammany leaders will endeavor to have the Grand Jury indict, stated yesterday that they could move against him as soon as they thought proper; he was prepared for them, and felt assured that they could find nothing in his official action upon which to found charges to make an indictment. An opinion was generally entertained, even among the Tammany followers of Mr. Kelly, that District Attorney Phelps had better be let alone, as his character was too well known to admit of any doubt as to his perfect sincerity and honesty in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Mayor Havemeyer has not yet completed his answer to the charges preferred against him before Gov. Dix. He arrived at his office in the City Hall at an unusually early hour, and during the morning and afternoon he had little time to attend to any business except signing warrants and presiding over the meeting of the Board of Apportionment. At the close of the latter a TIMES reporter asked him when his reply to the charges would be ready.

"I can't tell you just now," replied the Mayor. "I was so busy to-day that I could give the matter no attention."

"Will the answer be ready by Wednesday or Thursday next?"

"It may be; but I have got a great deal to do yet. Certain facts are being obtained which may be necessary to embody in my answer."

"Gov. Dix is in town, Mr. Mayor; have you seen him?"

"I have not. I have been too busy to-day to look after any matter except my regular duties."

In the afternoon Justice Wandell, Alderman Morris, and John Foley had very brief interviews with the Mayor. Commissioner Gardner called, but the Mayor was absent at the Board of Apportionment, and he left without seeing him.

Gov. Dix arrived in this City yesterday morning from his country seat at Seafield, Long Island. He immediately proceeded to his residence in this City, No. 3 West Twenty-first street, and left for Albany at a late hour in the afternoon. In response to all queries touching the present Municipal difficulties, the Governor stated that there were no new developments. He has forwarded to the Mayor copies of the voluminous charges against him, and now awaits the latter's reply. The Governor appears to be in excellent health and spirits, and much refreshed by his short stay at the sea-side.

The question as to who will be Superintendent of Police continued to interest the public. Nothing newer concerning the matter could be ascertained. Those who have given the subject the most attention still believe that Inspector Geo. W. Walling will be appointed. Among the new candidates mentioned is Gen. Shaler, who, it is said, finds a good friend in Gen. Duryee.

There was no meeting of the Board of Police yesterday, and the Commissioners have not yet agreed upon the person to be selected as the executive head of the force, and it is probable that the place will remain unfilled for some days, and perhaps weeks to come.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for Ex-Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick, directed the attention of Judge Sutherland to a statement in a certain morning newspaper alleging that the Grand Jury were about to find additional indictments against his clients for violation of the Election laws, and that witnesses had been subpœnaed to testify in the matter. Two of the old indictments yet remained untried, although Messrs. Charlick and Gardner had demanded a speedy trial. Judge Brady seemed disposed to have the accused tried at once, but at the request of the Attorney General the cases were postponed, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer was adjourned until October. Under these circumstances counsel requested the court to send for the Grand Jury and instruct them, as he was legally entitled to do, that inasmuch as the trial of the old indictments had been postponed against the wishes of Messrs. Charlick and Gardner, they should take no further action in the matter until the original indictments had been disposed of.

Judge Sutherland said that he did not believe he had the power to instruct the Grand Jury in the matter. Besides the court could not take cognizance of an untrustworthy newspaper report, which might have had no foundation.

Mr. Hall said that he did not wish his Honor to accept an untrustworthy newspaper report, but to receive the statement from him as counsel for the accused, acting, as he did, without consulting with his clients. Judge Sutherland declined to grant the motion of counsel.

The matter of the new indictments was to have been before the Grand Jury yesterday, and the Tammany leaders, with their counsel and witnesses, were early in attendance. Owing to pressure of urgent business, however, the investigation of the subject was postponed until to-day.

THE IOWA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THE COMPANY IN A STATE OF HOPELESS INSOLVENCY—REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Central Railroad of Iowa, held yesterday, the committee appointed on the 8th ult. submitted the following report:

The road in question is considered to be in a state of hopeless insolvency. It seems, also, to be conceded that the sooner its affairs are wound up and its property and effects vested in a new organization, the better it will be for the parties interested in the present company, whether as creditors or stockholders. It is also further conceded that the ready and effective mode of closing out the present company and vesting its property and effects in another, is through the medium of a foreclosure and sale under the first mortgage. This much seems to be clear and beyond dispute. Looking to a foreclosure and sale, the first thing to be done, and in the opinion of this committee what should be done at once, is, for a majority of the first bondholders to petition the Trustee under the mortgage to institute immediate foreclosure proceedings in Iowa, where the property is situated. If no opposition is made to such proceedings, a decree of foreclosure can be had, and the property sold without unreasonable delay. Reaching the point of a sale, the question is, who will buy the property and pay for it anything like its value? A sale without prearrangement among the parties interested, would evidently result in a substantial sacrifice of the property, to the disastrous loss of all concerned. To avert this loss it is manifest that the interested parties must combine on some equitable basis, and buy in the property for their own use, organizing their interest under an Iowa corporation. In order to make a successful combination in this direction, there must be candor and the exercise of a spirit of concession and conciliation. It is not thought that there will be much difficulty in harmonizing the interests of the second bondholder's general creditors and present stockholders. The more serious question is, What will the first bondholders do? Will they uncompromisingly insist on their extreme legal rights, to the utter sacrifice of the interests of all other parties? Will such a course be likely to result to their advantage? They are now out of possession, and can be kept out for an indefinite period, and when they shall at last get possession by hostile legal measures they will get the property and not money; and that, too, it may be, in a depreciated and dilapidated condition. Having obtained the property, what will they do with it? In order to adjust their interests and manage the road, it would be necessary to organize a new corporation and merge their bonded interest in shares. They would cease to be bondholders and become shareholders. If they can secure that position promptly, without the losses and delays of litigation, it would seem to be for their interest to do so. That position, in a new and amicably organized corporation, embracing all interests, would be, as we venture to assume, at once accorded to them. In other words, we assume that the subordinate and less advantageously situated interests would promptly concede to the first bondholders the position of preferred shareholders in the new organization, with the right to take and enjoy the entire net income of the road up to a certain point; giving them also the control of the corporation through a majority of the directors to be elected by them, until that point shall be reached and maintained. It is the opinion of this committee that, if such a compromised arrangement could be promptly effected, and wisely carried out, no interest would be put to disadvantage by it, while all interests would thereby be propitiated, and general co-operation and helpfulness secured. The committee has presented these views, in a general and informal way, to a committee of bondholders from Boston as also to the Directors of the company. So far as the committee has been able to learn, the views presented have met with general favor. The outlook for an amicable adjustment seems hopeful. As a more general meeting of bondholders is soon to be convened in New-York, at the call of the chief executive officer of the company, we forbear further enlargement upon subjects likely to come before that meeting for its consideration and action. The meeting referred to as soon to be called promises to be important and influential. We advise a full attendance. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. DWIGHT WILLIAMS, Chairman.

THE TURF.

TOM. BOWLING TO RUN AT THE SARATOGA RACES.

A dispatch has been received at Saratoga from the owner of Tom Bowling stating that that horse will run at the Saratoga races. This will bring together the following celebrated horses in the contest for the Saratoga Cup: Tom. Bowling, Preakness, Springbok, Katie Pease, and Wanderer—the greatest field of horses that has ever come together in America.

POOLS ON TO-DAY'S RACES.

Pools sold last evening, in this City, on the races to-day at Long Branch as follows:

MILE HEATS.

Artist	$55	$100
Fadladeen	61	125
Donnybrook	36	55
Shylock	20	35

MONMOUTH SEQUEL STAKES—TWO MILES.

Donohue	$100	$60
Lorillard	75	35
Cottrell	55	24
Lewis	68	32
Coffee	40	25
Littell	30	18
Belmont	35	24

STEEPLE-CHASE.

Bullet	$110	$125
George West	100	120
Vesuvius	19	34
Cordelia Aerolite }	27	45

POOL-SELLING AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 13.—The races to-morrow at Monmouth Park promise to be well attended. Pool-selling, this evening, at the West End Hotel was very lively. There was more interest manifested to-night than on any previous evening.

The first race is the Purse Race, $700, mile heats, for all ages, best three in five. The following were the pools sold:

Coffee's Donnybrook	$60
Donahue's Artist	45
Davis' Fadladeen	50
Lawrence & Lorillard's Shylock	40
Total	$195

THE MONMOUTH SEQUEL STAKES—TWO MILES.

Cottrill's entry, First Chance and Planter	$300
Lewis & Co.'s entry, Vandalite	160
Lorillard's entry, Letola and Vaultress	260
Littell's entry, Reform	50
Belmont's entry, King Amadeus and Botany Bay	50
The field, comprising Coffee's Owen Cutler and Nellie Norton, Morris' Shillalah, and Hitchcock's Latelia H., (late Mattie Ross.)	90
Total	$910

LONG BRANCH STEEPLE-CHASE—THREE MILES.

Donahue's, George West, 150 pounds; Cordelia, 145 pounds	$75
Lawrence & Lorillard's Bullet, 158 pounds	50
Tully's Vesuvius, 135 pounds	20
Ayre's Aerolite, 135 pounds	10
Total	$155

THE INDIANAPOLIS RACES.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 13.—The 2:45 and 2:22 races, in each of which one heat was trotted last Saturday, came off to-day.

The first race was for the 2:45 horses, a trot for a purse of $1,000, mile heats, best three in five, and was won by Ned Allen.

SUMMARY.

Ned Allen	2	1	1	2	1
Lottie	1	2	3	1	4
Tramp	4	3	2	3	3
Daniel Boone	3	4	4	4	2
Mohawk	distanced.				
Black Frank	distanced.				

Time—2:36¾, 2:40, 2:39½, 2:41. No time was taken on the first heat.

The second race was for the 2:22 horses for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five.

SUMMARY.

Red Cloud	1	1	1
St. James	2	3	2
Nettie	3	2	3

Time—2:30, 2:26, 2:23.

TROTTING AT CATSKILL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 13.—Catskill Village is rapidly filling up with people to attend the three days' races which commence to-morrow. Eighty out of the eighty-seven horses entered have arrived, and the balance will reach there to-night. The field in each race will be a heavy one.

ENTRIES FOR THE CLEVELAND RACES.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 13.—The entries close on the 21st inst. for the first meeting of the Quadrilateral series of races to be held at Cleveland, commencing on the 28th inst., and at Buffalo, Utica, and Springfield during the four succeeding weeks. The indications are that the Cleveland meeting will be the largest ever held in the West. A large number of celebrated horses have already arrived.

BASE-BALL.

ATHLETIC VS. BOSTON.

In a game of base-ball between the Bostons and Athletics played in Boston yesterday, the former won by a score of 7 to 6.

ATLANTIC VS. HARTFORD.

The Atlantics defeated the Hartfords at Hartford yesterday by a score of 6 to 2. Barnie, catcher for the Hartfords, was disabled by a ball in the eye in the seventh inning.

FLYAWAY VS. ATLANTIC OF HOBOKEN.

The following is a score of the game for the Amateur Championship between the Atlantics of Hoboken and the Flyaways of New-York, played at West Hoboken yesterday:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Flyaway	3	0	0	4	1	3	0	5	2—18
Atlantic	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	2	3—12

A nine from the Eleventh Precinct defeated yesterday a nine from the Thirty-second. Score 27 to 22.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.

BOSTON, July 13.—Last evening a young woman giving the name of Miss Grinnell took lodgings at the Chester House, and occupied a room in the fourth story having a window overlooking the rear portion of No. 562 Washington street, which has a glass-roof. During the night she managed to get through the window, and fell crashing through the glass roof, a distance of three stories, to the hallway below. She was intoxicated when she retired, and, it is supposed, committed suicide while suffering from delirium tremens.

A DEADLY FEUD.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 13.—A party of eight or nine farmers, mostly Germans, residing in Oregon township, five miles south of this city, got into a fight last night on their way home from a saloon, where they had spent the day, and Michael Smith was stabbed and killed and John Simmons mortally wounded. All the others were more or less injured by knife-thrusts. It appears that a feud had existed for some time between several of the parties, a number of whom have been arrested.

THE GERMANTOWN ABDUCTION CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—There are no further developments in the child abduction case. The unfortunate father, in a *Ledger* personal this morning, signifies that he has got the amount of money required for the restoration of his son, and is willing to pay it. The abductors are believed to be a gang of English professionals, accustomed to this nefarious business.

SHIPPING DISASTER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., July 13.—The schooner Fairy Queen, Capt. Hamilton, of Lynn, was run into and sunk by the schooner W. S. Baker, Capt. Pierce, on Sunday morning, about twenty miles off Cape Ann, it being very dark and foggy at the time. The Captain and crew had barely time to save themselves when the vessel went down. Sixty barrels of mackerel and $300 in money were lost, besides the clothing of the crew.

SHOCKING DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. John Moats, residing about ten miles south of this place, while laboring under a state of mental aberration, seized a gun, and while her husband was still sleeping, shot and killed him instantly. She then, with a razor, inflicted a horrible wound upon the head and neck of one of her children, and with a pitchfork almost killed another. The children are still in a critical condition.

OBSEQUIES OF GOV. CALDWELL.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—The remains of Gov. Caldwell were brought here from Hillsboro on Sunday night, and remained in state at the Capitol throughout to-day. They will be taken to Morgantown, where he resided, to-morrow for interment. Delegations of citizens, officials, and military will accompany them. Lieut. Gov. Brogden has assumed the duties of the office of Governor.

TWO INSANE WOMEN.

KATE STODDARD AND MARY ANN DWYER.

EXAMINATION INTO THE MENTAL CONDITION OF THE ALLEGED MURDERESS OF CHARLES GOODRICH—MRS. DWYER DECLARED INSANE—THE FIRST CASES UNDER THE NEW LAW.

One of the worst ventilated apartments used for public purposes, either in New-York or Brooklyn, is the room in which the Kings County Court of Sessions is held. Yesterday, for a couple of hours, it was rendered almost unendurable by the presence of a vast crowd which had gathered to hear the investigation conducted before Judge Moore into the mental condition of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard, the alleged murderer of Chas. Goodrich. That was the principal attraction, but additional interest was added by the announcement that Mrs. Margaret Dwyer, who murdered her three children in Williamsburg some weeks ago, would also be brought before the court for a purpose similar that which required the presence of the notorious Kate Stoddard. Both women were brought into court at an early hour, and were seated near the jury-box. Neither of them presented any signs of insanity which the casual observer could detect. Kate Stoddard was jauntily dressed in a blue striped silk dress. She wore a hat with a long white feather, and kept her features covered by a heavy black veil. Mrs. Dwyer wore a hood, and had on a dark dress and plaid shawl. During the reading of the affidavits by her counsel Kate Stoddard indulged in frequent tirades against that gentleman, and in many instances flatly contradicted the statements made. District Attorney Winslow opened the proceedings. He said: "If the court please, I desire to call the attention of the County Judge to the case of Lizzie Lloyd King, alias Kate Stoddard. Your Honor is familiar with the provisions of section 22, article 2, chapter 446, laws of 1874, relating to the care, custody, and management of insane asylums. As I view the statute, the District Attorney is not called upon to take any definite active part, but is simply to aid the Judge in his investigation. I would further call your attention to the fact that Lizzie Lloyd King is a party under indictment, and therefore comes within the provisions of the statute. I have taken all possible pains to notify counsel for prisoner, both here and in Boston, and her friends and relatives. Mr. Gray, of Boston, one of her counsel, is here. There has been considerable testimony taken upon commission of parties in other States, who formerly knew the prisoner, and it will be proper, I think, that it should be read first.

As Mr. Gray commenced to read, the prisoner sprang up from her seat, and going around between the court and counsel, attempted to tear the paper from her lawyer's hands. Court Officer Hamilton seized her, however, and attempted to take her back, which proved to be no easy matter. She exclaimed in a loud, angry voice, while struggling with the officer, "He shan't read that; he's not my lawyer."

Judge Moore said: Now listen to me; we have brought you here because we think—

The prisoner—What right has anybody to force themselves to be my counsel?

Judge Moore—If you do not keep quiet you cannot stay here.

The prisoner—I don't consider it any privilege to stay here. I don't want to stay here and hear such a rigmarole read.

With difficulty she was finally seated, and contented herself with occasionally ejaculating, "It's a lie."

Mr. Gray then read an affidavit of the prisoner's mother, Harriet A. King, in which she testifies in substance that she is the mother of Lizzie Lloyd King. Resides in Plymouth. Lizzie reached puberty at about the age of thirteen years. Up to that time she was a good girl. Do not remember that she ever said an immodest word. She began at that age to act queer. She wanted to be by herself. Her health was not good, and she had an unnatural craving for strange things. She grew more and more unnatural and strange. She had an intimate acquaintance who was taken sick. She would not go to see her, or attend her funeral when she died. There were times when she would not speak to any of us. When between sixteen and seventeen years of age, she left the High School, and said she was going to the batting mill to work. She dressed herself in her shabbiest clothing, which was different from her general desire about dress. Then she wanted to go to the High School again. She remained at home about two years longer. She seemed to be all imagination. Once I went out to spend the day. When I returned she met me on the street, and held her head up and looked upon me in a lofty way, as if she regarded me with contempt.

Here the prisoner interrupted the reading by exclaiming, "That a lie! I have as much right to speak as that man. Out of respect to my mother and myself, I denounce that as a lie. Mr. Gray has got a cheek to get up here and read that. No such occurrences took place."

Judge Moore—Never mind now. You shall have your chance to talk. I can't hear both at once, you know. By and by I'll hear you.

Mr. Gray proceeded to read: "When she was eighteen she commenced to go to school again; she studied very hard, graduated at the head of her class of fourteen or fifteen girls. One day during vacation she acted very strange. I said, 'Betty, what do you mean; I cannot endure it any longer.' She changed her dress, put on a waterproof, and left the house. It was a misty night. She came back at 9 o'clock, and went up stairs without supper. This was Friday night. She did not come down until Sunday, and had not eaten to the knowledge of any of the family. I had not dared to go into her room for years when she was there. I afterward went into her room, and found written on her table: 'Friday night I went to Little Pond with the intention of drowning myself. I plunged into the water; I found it was too hard for me. I floated on the water three hours. O! it was blissful;' and went on in strains I cannot repeat. Her clothing was wet, her shoes hard and sandy. She frequently would spend hours in rocking herself and in walking back and forth. She left home on the 15th day of April, 1866, saying she was going to Chelsea, and has not been home since, except for one night in the Fall of 1867.

Mr. Thompson, of counsel for the prisoner, then read the deposition of Josephine I. Clapp, who resides in Attleboro, Mass. It set forth that she first knew Kate about the year 1867, when she came to her father's house at East Attleboro as a domestic; she would light the lower part of the house and would then play on the piano; she used to skip and run when out with the children, but did not walk in a rational manner; her conduct became so singular that the family became alarmed and questioned her closely and discovered that she had just escaped from the Taunton Asylum by jumping out of the carriage window and was accustomed to boast of the exploit. Her conduct was so eccentric that they were obliged to believe that she was insane. The witness' father subsequently took her into his braid factory.

Mary J. Arnold deposed that she met Lizzie King at Mr. Daggett's braid factory above referred to, and was attracted by her singular conduct; once she asked the witness where she could purchase a pistol, saying that she wanted to shoot birds, but would as soon shoot a man.

The prisoner here interrupted again with "That's another lie. What right have my counsel to come here and traduce me in that way. If they take the testimony of people who lie about me what chance have I? It's a disgrace to Brooklyn."

George F. Cornwall was formerly the coachman of the Taunton Lunatic Asylum, Massachusetts, and knew Lizzie King, who escaped from the carriage while he was driving her out.

Thomas W. Peters, of Providence, R. I., testified to Kate having hired a furnished room of him in the year 1869, at South Main street. Her behavior was peculiar. She had a pet cat which she supposed had fleas, and therefore washed it in kerosene oil, which brought off all the fur, and because it was sick she shoved buns in its mouth, and because it could not swallow them she turned the cat out to die.

The Prisoner—That is a lie. That cat was the smartest cat in the neighborhood. [Laughter.]

The same witness testified that Kate was nervous in her manner and on one occasion rocked all night so violently that she wore off the rockers of the chair.

Lizzie Peters, wife of the former deponent, deposed to the same facts.

Levina Meynard met Kate at the house of Peters, in Providence, and her singular manner attracted the attention of the deponent's friends, who pronounced her insane.

Eliza S. V. Harlow knew Kate when a school girl, and deposed to her peculiar acts. Even then she was considered insane by the girls.

Susan W. Keith, an aunt of Kate's, lived in the same house with her when she was a child, and noticed her singular habits.

The testimony taken by the Commission being concluded, Dr. Corry was placed upon the stand, and, in response to the District Attorney's questions, testified that he was a physician of twenty years' standing, now practicing in this City; has frequently had occasion to treat cases of insanity; was formerly connected with the New-York Asylum; had visited Kate Stodard in jail four times at the request of the District Attorney; the first time he visited her he was alone; he conversed for four hours with her in a way calculated to test the soundness of her mind; he thought that from the testimony presented this morning, and the knowledge of her, that she was insane; he had no doubt of it, and considered her a dangerous person to be at large; he called the prisoner's attention to the assertion she had made of eating some of Goodrich's blood, taken up from the floor after he was dead; she told him she wanted to preserve it; this act, in connection with others, would convince him of her insanity.

To the Court—I have no doubt, from the examination I have made, that the prisoner is insane now.

Dr. Choate was next examined. He had more than twenty years' experience with the insane; was formerly connected with the Taunton Hospital of Massachusetts; remembered Lizzie King coming to the Asylum in 1867, but knew little of her, for he almost immediately left for Europe; from the depositions read and his knowledge of her he would consider that her brain had had an acute attack from which it would never recover, and any excitement would exhibit her insanity; he had no doubt of her present insanity.

The District Attorney then read the following letter:

TAUNTON LUNATIC HOSPITAL, } TAUNTON, Mass., July 11, 1874. }

John Winslow, Esq., District Attorney of Kings County, Brooklyn:

DEAR SIR: At the request of Dr. D. T. Brown, of the Bloomingdale Asylum, I send you this statement relative to "Lizzie King," alias Kate Stoddard:

The records of this hospital show that Eliza S. King, alias Alice Howard, (father Isaac B. King, of Plymouth, Mass.,) was committed to the hospital April 25, 1867, from Boston, by order of the Judge of Probate. She recovered and was discharged, Sept. 16, 1867.

I further gather from the records that she was twenty years old, single, the supposed cause of her insanity, seduction, and that on the 12th of May, 1867, her father and a Mr. Lloyd Keith, of Bridgewater, called to see about her. April 30, 1867, Dr. W. O. Johnson, of Boston, wrote that he had had her under treatment in Boston. There is no record of her condition while in the hospital.

Yours,
W. W. GOODING, Superintendent.

Dr. D. T. Brown was examined, and testified as follows: I am a physician of Bloomingdale Asylum; have had interviews with Kate Stoddard at the Raymond Street Jail about two months ago; prior to that had read the depositions in the case; from all that I have heard of her history I should consider that her mind had been and still is unsound.

At the conclusion of Dr. Brown's testimony, futher proceedings were adjourned until this morning in order to obtain the testimony of Dr. Folsom, of the Taunton Lunatic Asylum. As the Police of Brooklyn are firmly convinced that Kate Stoddard, unaided, murdered Chas. Goodrich, her committal to the State Lunatic Asylum for life, which is probable, will, so far as they are concerned, forever dispose of that famous murder case. A rumor that Kate Stoddard dyed her hair and otherwise disguised herself yesterday morning with a view of escaping while enroute to court from the jail, was current during the day, but was denied by those who had the best opportunities of knowing the facts.

After the adjournment of the proceedings in the Kate Stoddard case, Drs. McDonald and Carey (whose testimony was published at the time of the inquest) testified that Mrs. Dwyer, who murdered her three children on the morning of the 2d of June last, was insane. Judge Moore said he was satisfied of the insanity of the woman, but delayed the commitment at the request of the District Attorney.

THE ORANGEMEN'S EXCURSION.

A PLEASANT TRIP TO IONA ISLAND—THE LODGES ARE NOT MOLESTED, AND RETURN PEACEFULLY TO NEW-YORK.

The excursion of the members of the various Orange Lodges of this City and Brooklyn to Iona Island occurred yesterday without disturbance. The officers in charge of the excursion took precautions to guard against everything calculated to excite unfriendly feelings in their passage to and from the boats, and were untiring in their exertions to render the first annual excursion of the society a complete success. In this respect they were as successful as in carrying out the programme of the preceding Sunday. The members of the fraternity were accompanied by their wives and families, and the entire party leaving New-York and Brooklyn, numbering nearly 2,500, were conveyed to the picnic grounds, and safely returned in the evening, without anything occurring to mar their enjoyment. Shortly after 7 A. M. the steamer William Myers left Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, with the members of the Brooklyn lodges and their families on board, and proceeded up the North River to the pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, where the barge William Cook was receiving the members from New-York. Eight o'clock was the hour named for the start from this pier, but owing to the immense throng of excursionists at this point, it was nearly 9 o'clock before the barge and steamer left the dock. The Police cutter Seneca, with a detachment of Police numbering forty-five men, lay in waiting at this pier to accompany the excursion-boats up the river as far as Tarrytown, and on their return met them here in the evening and escorted the party to New-York. As a guard of honor, Company B., of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, under command of Capt. Fullerton, was on the barge. Fortunately, however, there was not the least necessity for their presence. A very wise precaution adopted by the managers of the excursion, and one which contributed largely to the success of the trip, was the prohibition of any liquor being sold on the barge, with the exception of lager beer. After starting from Twenty-fourth street, the barge touched the dock at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street to take up another large party. The barge and steamer were then almost overcrowded. The Supreme Grand Master of the United States, J. J. Bond, and Anthony Bassierre, Grand Master of the State of New-York, were present, and the following lodges were well represented:

District No. 1, in charge of James Hale, D. M., comprising the following lodges: Prince of Orange Lodge, No. 1, William Kee, W. M.; Derry Walls Lodge, No. 2, J. Henderson, D. M.; Chosen Few Lodge, Brooklyn, No. 3, William Mixon, W. M.; Union Lodge, No. 18, Joseph Best, W. M.; Crimson Banner Lodge, No. 80, W. H. Kennedy, D. M.

District No. 8 was in charge of Charles Davidson, D. M., comprising Gideon Dodge, No. 10, David Graham, W. M.; Joshua Lodge, No. 11, J. T. Scott, W. M.; Washington Purple Star Lodge, No. 50, W. H. Gourley, W. M.; Monahan True Blues Lodge, No. 56, D. J. Porter, W. M.

After a pleasant four hours' sail Iona Island was reached at 1 o'clock, and the party disembarked, and were joined by about 700 of the Brotherhood from Newburg, under Grand Master Johnson and Kennedy Scott. Both parties exchanged greetings, and then broke up into groups and settled down under the refreshing shade of the groves to dispose of the refreshments brought with them. After spending three hours upon the grounds the bands struck up the "Boyne Water" and marched to the boats, followed by the excursionists. The sail down the river was delightful. Upon reaching the City the members of the respective lodges were landed on the same piers from which they were taken on board in the morning, and all expressed themselves well pleased with the trip. A large crowd was assembled in the evening at the foot of Twenty-fourth street as the members of the New-York lodges disembarked, but nothing occurred to disturb the peace.

PARADE OF THE MEMBERS OF THE ORDER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—About 200 Orangemen to-day paraded through the principal streets in this city. The several lodges carried banners upon which were inscribed the names of the battles in which William, Prince of Orange, was engaged. The men wore regalia, and, though few in number, presented a fine appearance. The parade ended without disturbance.

THE CELEBRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—The Orange lodges of this city paraded to-day, occupying half an hour in passing Third and Chestnut streets. Some of the lodges wore uniforms of gay colors and went through various evolutions. There was a grand display along the line of Orange and other flags and banners, and the streets along the line were thronged with spectators. All passed off quietly.

THE DEMONSTRATION IN PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—The demonstration of the Orangemen to-day was one of the largest and finest ever held in this city. Large crowds turned out to witness the procession.

THE ORANGEMEN IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, Canada, July 13.—The procession of Orangemen to-day was one of the most imposing for many years. The costumes were notably fresh and the banners striking. There were about 4,000 men in line, who, after parading through the principal streets, proceeded to Queens Park, where speeches were delivered.

THE CELEBRATION AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Canada, July 13.—The Orangemen held meetings at their lodge-rooms yesterday, after which a large number attended service at St. Mathew's Church. On returning from church several small parties of twos and threes were attacked, the lilies and badges torn from their coats and otherwise insulted.

THE STORM.

THREE PERSONS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 13.—During the severe thunder-shower on Saturday, the house of Levi Harrison, in Trumbull, was struck by lightning, and Mr. Harrison, aged twenty-seven years, his wife, and daughter, aged two years, were all killed. They were sitting on a feather-bed at the time. The neighbors, seeing smoke issuing from the house, repaired immediately thither, and found the whole family dead and the bed on fire. The flames were speedily extinguished. Mr. Harrison was badly burned about the face and head. Another house in the town was struck during the shower and considerably shattered. The latter had a lightning-rod on each of the two chimneys.

EFFECT OF THE LATE STORM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The storm of Saturday afternoon and evening proved more disastrous than was at first supposed. At White Plains the Roman Catholic Church was struck and slightly damaged. On Chaterton Hill, immediately west of the village of White Plains, the residence of Dr. Clements was struck by lightning and the roof damaged. At the Fair Grounds of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, at West White Plains, the fine flagstaff was struck and split to pieces. The barn of Mr. Samuel P. Haines, at Bedford Station, was set on fire by lightning and totally destroyed. The building contained a large quantity of hay. The value of the property was not ascertained. On the farm of Mr. G. Davis, New-Castle, a valuable ox was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Mr. Arthur Mathers, of Mount Kisco, had a horse killed by lightning during the storm. Col. Hawkins, of Pleasantville, is reported to have had a yoke of oxen killed by lightning, and the residence of Dr. Hexamer, at New-Castle, was struck by lightning on Sunday morning and badly damaged, and one of his domestics was reported to be killed by the electric fluid. It is supposed that the towns situated more remote from the lines of railroad communications, not yet heard from, will swell the list of disasters.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY.

It has been decided that the new South-western Baptist University shall be located at Jackson, Tenn. Great inducements were held out by the citizens of Jackson and of Madison County, who offered the University a solvent subscription of $46,625, payable in five annual installments, commencing in November next; the West Tennessee College grounds and buildings valued at $50,000; that institution's endowment fund, $40,000; a city lot, $350, and fifty-six acres of real estate valued at $10,000—a total of $150,000. The Baptists of Tennessee are to meet in convention at Chattanooga on the 28th inst. to elect a board of trustees for the University, and that board will then select a Faculty, with a view to an early opening of the institution in the West Tennessee College buildings. This will make three new sectarian universities established this year in the South; the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Baptist. The Episcopalians have for some years had a university at Sewanee, Tenn.

THROWN OVER A PRECIPICE.

UTICA, New-York, July 13.—The body of Louisa Kilburn, aged twenty-four years, was found in Fish Creek, at Taberg, in this county, on Sunday afternoon, under a fifty-foot precipice. She was evidently murdered by being thrown over the bank into the creek. There is no clue to the murderer.

ALL PERSONS OF BECOMING TASTE SHOULD USE the best and most refined of all hair preparations, "MORSE'S LUXURENE," a late discovery of purified, deodorized cocoa-nut oil, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at fifty cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others, in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

The "Elastic Truss" sold by POMEROY, No. 744 Broadway, for $4, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

It is a Crime

To exhaust still further the vitality of an already feeble invalid with sharp evacuants and other strength-destroying medicines. No case of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, nervous weakness, or periodic fever was ever cured in that way. What the debilitated sufferer needs is a remedy in which the properties of an invigorant, a stimulant, a mild aperient, a sedative, and a blood depurient are combined, and HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS is the only preparation before the world in which these essential sanitary elements are united in the proportions necessary to overcome disease without prostrating the patient. This agreeable and potent-vegetable elixir is in the truest sense of the word a restorative, for it restores the strength of the body, re-establishes functional regularity, enriches the degenerated blood, and clears the clouded brain.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

At a Ball

all eyes are attracted to the lady who has the finest teeth. Glittering whiteness is essential to this charm, and SOZODONT, the most wholesome of tooth washes, produces and preserves it.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury.

MARRIED.

AVERY—STONE.—July 11, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Col. WM. B. AVERY and SAMANTHA F. STONE, all of New-York.

LESLIE—SQUIER.—At St. Thomas' Church, 5th av., on Monday, July 13, by Rev. Dr. Jowett, FRANK LESLIE to M. FLORENCE SQUIER. No cards.

SMITH—HANSON.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, July 8, by Rev. J. S. Spencer, SAMUEL SMITH to ADELENE M. HANSON.

☞ Yonkers and Tarrytown papers please copy.

TURNER—JOHNSTON.—On July 11, 1874, by Rev. Dr. Wiggins, Mr. JOHN TURNER to Miss JANE JOHNSTON, both of County Tyrone, Ireland.

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Saturday evening, July 11, at No. 21 5th av., MARIA H. ANDREWS, widow of Thomas Andrews and daughter of the late James P. Allaire.

Funeral services will take place at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., this morning, (Tuesday,) at 9 o'clock.

BARTLETT.—On Sunday, July 12, at Babylon, Long Island, SUSAN VAN DYNE BARTLETT, relict of Capt. Robert Bartlett, of New-York, and daughter of the late Cornelius Van Dyne, in her 77th year.

Funeral services from her late residence, on Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUCKLEY.—At Geneseo, N. Y., on Sunday, 12th inst., THOMAS C. T. BUCKLEY, of New-York.

Funeral at Geneseo Tuesday. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood on arrival of early train at Jersey City, via Erie Railway, on Wednesday morning.

DE VOE.—On Sunday, July 12, EMMA L., wife of F. G. De Voe, and only daughter of Henry McLean, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Stephen's, in West 46th st., between 5th and 6th avs., this day, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

DENT.—On Sunday, July 12, JAMES DENT, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 14th, at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 229 17th st., Brooklyn.

DUNNING.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, 12th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Czar Dunning.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, 14th inst., at 4:30 P. M., at her late residence, No. 181 Harrison st.

HORTON.—In Tarrytown, Saturday, July 11, NANCY HORTON, widow of Azariah Horton, deceased, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, July 14, at 2:30 o'clock, from the Upper M. E. Church, White Plains.

HUTTON.—On Monday evening, at No. 229 West 34th st., JOHN HUTTON.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JERVIS.—On the 11th inst., at Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., SYLVESTER JERVIS, for forty years a faithful and honored servant in the family of the late John Steward.

VAN RENSSELAER.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, 12th inst., ANGELICA, daughter of the late James Van Rensselaer, of Utica.

Funeral services at the chapel in Green-Wood Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

WHITE.—At Eatontown, N. J., on Fifth day, 9th, Seventh month, 1874, JOSEPH E. WHITE, in the 76th year of his age.

WIGGINS.—At Highland, Ulster County, N. Y., on the morning of July 11, 1874, MARGARET ROBERTSON, youngest daughter of James and the late Mary Wiggins, aged 8 months and 27 days.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OCTOGENARIAN CURED BY BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING WATER, after suffering fifteen years.

TIFFIN CITY, Ohio, June 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I will give you a full statement of my disease. THE BETHESDA WATER has improved my urine; there is no mucus or sediment in it. The great trouble with me was the suppression of the urine. I could pass no water without artificial means. This trouble is of fifteen years' duration. My appetite and my digestive organs are as good as ever. My vital organs seem to be as sound as ever. I can now go three hours without voiding water, which I could not do before drinking the Bethesda. I am an old man, nearly eighty-one years of age.

Truly yours, EPHRAIM PORTER.

Depot, offices, and free pamphlets, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE Bar will be held at the Chambers of the Supreme Court TO-DAY, at 12 M., to take action with regard to the death of the late T. C. T. Buckley.—Dated New-York, July 14, 1874.

W. C. BARRETT, }
A. J. VANDERPOEL, } Committee.
JAMES THOMSON, }
A. A. REDFIELD, }

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, July 18, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 12:30 P. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 and 1 P. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M.; and on SATURDAY, at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

TO SPECULATE IN STOCKS, TUMBRIDGE & CO., bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York, are the right parties to deal with.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MORFORD'S AMERICAN TRAVELER.
SECOND NUMBER (JULY) NOW READY,
with continuation of the powerful story,
"ENGLISH BLONDE."
And full of interest to travelers.
Price 5 cents.
Trade orders to
NEW-YORK NEWS COMPANY.
Subscriptions to
AMERICAN TRAVELER, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL.

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 14, at No. 297 East 4th st., at 8 o'clock. By order

GEO. H. CORNELL, President.

CHAS. McCOLLEY, Secretary.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, July 13, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, sold the plot of land, 25 by 147.2⅝ by 25.⅜ by 148.3¼, on the south side of Seventy-fourth street, 225 feet east of Eleventh avenue, the property being bought by R. H. Bowne for the sum of $4,600. Also sold, under the same legal orders, the lot, 26.1¾ by 113.5 by 25 by 105.9⅜, on the west side of the Boulevard, 64.1¾ feet south of Seventy-fourth street, to the same purchaser for $10,000.

The legal sales by James M. Miller were adjourned as follows: The lot on the south side of Seventy-seventh street, 115 feet West of Tenth avenue, to Wednesday, July 15, by order of N. Jarvis Jr., Esq., Referee; and the store and lot No. 136 William street, to to-day, July 14, by order of Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee.

On Saturday last, R. V. Harnett sold, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Isaac L. Miller, Esq., Referee, the two four-story brick tenement-houses and lots, each 25 by 100, on the north side of Fifth street, 125 feet east of North Third street, Brooklyn, to John V. H. Arnold, for $1,850 over mortgage and interest of $6,300; total, $8,150.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day, at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Exchange, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the premises No. 34 John street, south side, twenty-two feet east of Nassau street, embracing a lot 15 by 52.10 by 15.4 by 51.10, with a five-story brick block thereon, covering same. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house with lot, 20 by 100.5, No. 119 East Forty-sixth street, 135 feet west of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 183.4 by 230.5 by 302.11 on Nichols place, south-west corner of Prescott avenue, Dyckman tract; and a plot, 51.9 by 202 by 54.3 by 235.5 on Nichols place, south side, 183.4 feet west of Prescott avenue, adjoining above.

By Joseph McGuire, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. B. Nassau, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 20 by 60, (rear irregular,) on Sullivan street, east side. 87.4 feet south of Grand street.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Whipple, Esq., Referee, of the three houses, with plot 74 by 93.11, Nos. 83, 85, and 87 Eighth street, or Clinton place, north side, 206.6 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By James M. Miller, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 25.9 by 100.7 by 25 by 100.1, No. 136 William street.

BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 11, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Broadway, south-east corner of Fulton street, one Dorchester stone and brick building, first-class, offices, &c., ten stories, 62.10 by 103.51, estimated cost $200,000: W. C. Bryant & Co., owners.

Thirty-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Third avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 30 by 48; J. Clark, owner.

Alexander avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Thirty-six street, two brick first-class dwellings, each three stories, 23 by 42; A. Herman, owner.

Grand street, north-west corner Tompkins street, two brick stores and tenements, each four stories, 25 by 60 by 75; Eugene Keteltas, owner.

Third avenue, east side, 55 feet north of Fourteenth street, three stores and tenements, each four stories, 18.8 by 50; Henry Lipps, owner.

Fulton avenue, east side, 26.5 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, rear, one frame stable, two stories, 20 by 18; R. Van Minden, owner.

West Forty-fourth street, No. 346, one brick stable and loft, two stories, 25 by 18; Jacob Tischner, owner.

West Thirty-sixth street, No. 450, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; G. Unger, owner.

Seventy-eighth street, north side, 169 feet west of Avenue A, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 72; Wm. A. Juch, owner.

Spring street, No. 18, rear, one brick tenement, five stories, 24 by 36; Patrick Campbell, owner.

Varick street, No. 50, one brick infirmary, one story, 24 by 14; Corporation Trinity Church, owner.

Fourth avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Forty-second street, one third class brick store, one story, 75 by 24; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the sixteen buildings enumerated $313,750.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Mott street, No. 291, timbers decayed, and unsafe generally; Smith Ely, Jr., agent.

Spring street, No. 50, unsafe wooden privy in yard; Mr. Depeyster, owner.

Forty-sixth street, south side, 240 feet west of First avenue, unsafe northerly foundation wall; S. Opperman & Co., owners.

Eighth avenue, No. 396, unsafe front and rear walls; Mrs. Catharine Ferris, owner.

West Ninth street, unsafe extension on rear, (excavating;) G. Chesterman, owner.

East Thirty-third street, No. 164, (rear,) rendered unsafe from excavating on adjoining lot, Francis Hein, owner.

First street, No. 42, in dangerously unsafe condition generally; Department of Public Instruction, owner.

West Fifty-third street, No. 131, unsafe easterly wall, (from excavations on adjoining lot;) Mme. Gourdies, owner.

Mulberry street, Nos. 301 and 303, unsafe centre pier of front wall; Richard Storrs, owner.

Oliver street, No. 102, unsafe front and rear wall, (at basement story; Mrs. Armstrong, owner.

Watts street, No. 32, unsafe front wall; Hannah B. Snediker, owner.

Third avenue, No. 744, unsafe foundation walls, (excavating;) Edward V. Loew, owner.

West Forty-third street, No. 404, unsafe north gable wall, Peter Rowe, owner.

St. Mark's place, No. 28, unsafe rear extension; H. Camp, agent.

East Twenty-seventh street, No. 345, unsafe floors, (fourth story;) Manhattan Brass Manufacturing Company, owner.

Spring street, No. 279, unsafe easterly wall; R. J. Brown, owner.

Watts street, Nos. 50 and 52, unsafe front brick piers and skylight on extension; J. H. Landon, owner.

Broome street, No. 498, unsafe rear wall and west pier of front wall; Geo. Spicer, owner.

Forsyth street, No. 79, unsafe generally; S. Lord, Sr., owner.

Grand street, No. 153, unsafe wooden cornice on front; Henry Moreton, owner.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, south-west corner St. Nicholas avenue, unsafe ceilings; Department of Public Instruction, owner.

Thompson street, No. 103, unsafe south gable wall and beams; Mrs. Mary Reeves, owner.

West Twenty-eighth street, Nos. 233, 235, and 237, unsafe generally: West, Bradley & Cary Manufacturing Company, owner.

Vandam street, Nos. 17 and 19, unsafe extension on rear; Trinity Church Corporation, owner.

Renwick street, No. 20, unsafe south gable wall; Chas. Hellmers, owner.

Unsafe Chimneys.

Bleecker street, Nos. 218 and 220; W. Stuart, lessee.
Third avenue, No. 2,389; Addison Smith, owner.
Third avenue, No. 2,385; Jacob A. Smith, owner.
West Tenth street, No. 154; J. P. Ringold, owner.
Oliver street, No. 17; F. Hesse, owner.
No. 2,387 Third avenue; Addison Smith, owner.
Seventh street, No. 299; Mary A. Carroll, owner.
Cherry street, No. 427; W. B. Smith, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, JULY 13.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 plot, 25x147.2⅝x25⅜x148.3¼, s. s. of 74th st., 225 ft. e. of 11th av.	$4,600
1 lot, 26x13¾x113.5x25x105.9⅜, w. s. of Boulevard, 64.1¾ ft. s. of 74th st.	10,000

BROOKLYN PROPERTY.

By R. V. Harnett.

2 four-story brick tenement-houses and plot of land, 50x100, on n. s. of 5th st., 125 ft. e. of North 3d st.	$8,150

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, July 11.

Jane st., s. s., 113.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 22.6x80	$18,000
30th st., s. s., 372.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.6x98.9	8,250
33d st., n. s., 227.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 22.8x98.9	22,500
33d st., n. s., 227.4 ft. w. of 8th av., 23.10x98.9	29,500
38th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9	12,000
Greenwich av., e. s., 140 ft. s. of 11th st., 25x67.10	18,500
Madison av., w. s., 128 ft. s. of King's Bridge road, 25x140; Fordham	625
Madison av., e. s., 189 ft. s. of Mott st., 27x100	2,500

THE CROPS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 11th inst. says: "We now begin to receive accounts from the North-western States that gladden the heart. The rainfall of Tuesday and Wednesday appears to have been general throughout Wisconsin, Indiana, Iowa, and Illinois, with Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas to hear from. It was all that was needful to save the crops, which had lost the first freshness of their bountiful promise, and were already in peril of drought. The fall of Tuesday and Wednesday, coming at the critical hour, means plenty, prosperity and happiness."

And the Leavenworth (Kan.) *Commercial* of the 10th inst. gives the following: "Just as the earth in this part of the State seemed parched beyond help, and crops of corn, potatoes, and other products were in extreme danger from want of rain, we have had a grateful, glorious shower, and people have felt fifty per cent. better to-day than they did yesterday. In parts of Kansas the chinch bug had damaged wheat and oats before harvesting commenced, and may yet destroy much corn, but there is a great acreage of grain throughout Kansas this year, and our crop reports from most localities are good. Some of the Eastern papers have expressed concern about breadstuffs, fearing a limited supply the ensuing year, but we see no cause of alarm. The wheat yield in California is immense. If it fails in one locality or State it will be made about even by the surplus elsewhere.

A MISSISSIPPI AFFAIR.

How a little dispute was settled in the town of Beauregard, Miss., is thus told by a local paper: "It seems that some kind of difference had occurred between young Joseph Dickerson, son of our old and worthy citizen, Mr. J. S. Dickerson, and his late employer, Mr. A. Queant, a merchant of this place, and that the merchant had made some very disparaging remarks about his former clerk. The charge coming to the ears of young Dickerson, he called upon Mr. Ebbert, and Mr. Wheeler, our Town Marshal, to go with him to see Mr. Queant, and have the matter adjusted. These gentlemen, with the father, called at the store, and the charges were reiterated, when young Dickerson denouncing Queant as a liar, pistols were brought into requisition. Dickerson passed out of the side door into the yard, when both commenced firing. Four or five shots were fired in rapid succession, Queant striking Dickerson in the head above the right eye. Dickerson lived about three hours, and Queant was arrested."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
43—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy, &c.
46—Morris vs. Dater, &c.
62—— vs. Hornfager.
65—Mather vs. Anderson.
75—Wertheimer vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
77—Mather, &c., vs. Conway.
80—Mather, &c., vs. Eiselle.
91—Pelton vs. Hillyer.
92—Vandervoort vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
101—Guiteau vs. Bennett.
112—Conklin vs. Harris, &c.
115—Green vs. Condict.
121—Mather, &c., vs. Lexington avenue.

Nos.
125—Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs Oliver.
131—Shaw & Wilcox Co. vs. Churchill.
154—Ayliff vs. McKenna, impleaded.
165—Therasson vs. Worth, &c.
169—Cameron vs. Hein, &c.
170—Murray vs. Harway, &c.
178—Conner, Sheriff, vs. Gladdeus Run Coal and I. Co.
193—Falkenburg vs. Immen.
194—Neale vs. Morrow, &c.
195—Booth vs. North.
196—Howard Mission House vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
5286—Fleishauer vs. Nussbaum.
5629—Hermann vs. Geohegan.
5311—Schuster vs. Nussbaum.
5312—Same vs. Same.
5313—Same vs. Same.
5227—Smith vs. Degraaf.
5596—Bernard vs. Leo et al.
3288—Bernstein vs. Isaacsen.
5649—Killner vs. Bergmann.
5657—Schroeder vs. Huckle et al.
5658—Koehler vs. O'Callahan.
5195—Pino vs. Johnson.
5570—Munn vs. The American Diamond Drill Company.
5587—Davis vs. Russell.
5235½—Levin vs. Schlausky.

Nos.
5297—Arnoux vs. May.
5640—Dessau vs. Eissenbach.
1565—Tojetti vs. Bamberger.
5288—Langdon vs. Fagan.
5303—McNally vs. Teague.
5225—Luke vs. Smith.
5301—Ross vs. Koehler, impleaded.
3353—Lindheim vs. Harris.
1560—Hawes vs. Grigg.
3301—Richards vs. The N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
5656—Huffmordt vs. Schwarz.
5662—Hirch vs. Nussbaum.
5647—Searing vs. Wing et al.
5593—Mason vs. Walters.
5203—McGurk vs. Freund.
5664—Nichols et al. vs. Berman et al.
4889—Groll vs. Warnke.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Edward McSlinger, arson.
James Gillespie, robbery.
Carlotta A. Snetwell, grand larceny.
George Bryson and Terence E. Smith, grand larceny.
Samuel Beucheim, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Porous Plaster Company vs. Seabury et al.; granted. Memorandum.

Muller vs. Schepeler; opinion.

Birdsale vs. Clare. Memorandum.

By Judge Lawrence.

Heatherton vs. Heatherton; motion denied, without costs.

Derrickson vs. Ocherhausen; motion to vacate order of arrest is denied; bail reduced to $1,000.

Hoagland vs. Alden; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs; bail reduced to $10,000. Opinion.

Middleton vs. Gardiner; motion to continue injunction granted, with $10 costs to abide the event. Memorandum.

Dinkelspeil vs. Kopf. Memorandum. for counsel.

Taylor vs. Staats; motion to refer denied, motion to change place of trial denied; see memorandum.

Merritt vs. Briggs; Gluck vs. Gluck. Memorandums

In the matter, &c., Heatherton; memorandum; reference ordered.

In the matter of Cromby; the prisoner must be remanded; memorandum.

Monteverde vs. Wilson; motion to continue injunction granted with $10 costs; reference ordered.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Douglas vs. Douglas, Timpson et al. vs. Mitchell et al.; memorandums for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

In the matter, &c., Cavanagh; Platt vs. Platt, Baxter vs. McSorley, Morris vs. Whitney; see memorandums.

Folster vs. Husy; motion granted, injunction to continue.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE, No. 25 East 31st st., near Madison av., with the principal furniture; possession immediately; price $25,000. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East 57th st.; No. 1 East 53d st.; No. 18 West 53d st.; No. 17 East 48th st.; 5th av., Nos. 584, 614, 675, and 781. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

NO. 33 SIDNEY PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A three-story high-stoop brick house, 25x55x135, distant five blocks from Wall Street Ferry, is offered for sale at low price and terms to suit purchaser. Apply to J. C. CLINTON, No. 40 East 18th st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

BEST LOTS IN FLUSHING

ON $10 MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

MONEY LOANED TO THOSE DESIRING TO BUILD.

Don't buy anywhere else when you can get in a first-class locality for half the money; only six miles from this City; 120 trains daily; fare 10½ cents over railroad and ferry. Excellent schools and churches of every denomination, gas-lamps, sewerage, water in pipes, flagged sidewalks, and good society. All the comforts and luxuries of city life for what you now pay for rent. It costs nothing to examine.

FREE EXCURSIONS FOUR TIMES DAILY.
Ladies shown every courtesy.
Maps and free tickets at
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK'S,
REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS,
No 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

Cheap Pine Lands, Pine Timber.

Will be sold, 2,640 acres, containing 32,000,000 feet of the finest Pine Timber in Wisconsin, situated only 30 miles from Stevens' Point, on Plover River, to which place the logs can be cheaply floated and manufactured; is a good market, and facilities for shipping East or West by rail. Price, $12 per acre, or $1 per thousand feet stumpage. Will sell all or part.

Apply to N. A. THOMPSON,
Stevens' Point, Wis.

RICH FARMING LANDS

IN NEBRASKA.

Now for Sale very Cheap!

TEN YEARS' CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.

SEND FOR "THE PIONEER,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, a NEW NUMBER just published, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT; large first-class house: all the modern improvements; convenient out-buildings; five acres of land; fifty minutes from the City, on New-Jersey Central Railroad; terms reasonable; possession given at short notice. For photographic view and full particulars, inquire of N. G. FOSTER, No. 111 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

AN ELEGANT STOCK FARM AT PRINCETON.—145 acres; large mansion, twenty-two rooms; steam heater, all conveniences; ample barns, stables, granneries; farmer's cottage; fine shade, abundance fruit; price low. J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A GENTLEMAN owning a first-class English basement house, handsomely furnished, desires to rent the same to a small genteel family for the board of himself, wife, daughter, and son. Address OWNER, No. 36 East 31st st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
RIGHT REV. M. A. CORRIGAN,
BISHOP OF NEW-JERSEY, HAS DIRECTED
JERE. JOHNSON, JR.,
TO SELL AT AUCTION, POSITIVELY AND WITHOUT RESERVE, ON THE PREMISES AT
SEACAUCUS, N. J.,
WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1874,
1,400 NICE BUILDING LOTS.

Proceeds to be applied toward building a Reformatory School for Boys. Purchasers will get their deeds direct from the Bishop.

IT IS WORTH THE PRICE OF A LOT TO OWN HIS SIGNATURE.

FREE EXCURSION AND BANQUET. HARRISON'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

Terms, $10 monthly payments. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

Excursion-cards of JOHN HALLIARD, Esq., No. 9 Exchange place, Jersey City; WEEKS & CRISSEY, No. 84 Hudson st., Hoboken; or JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

B. F. THOMAS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION AT JERE. JOHNSON'S EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
at 12 o'clock noon,
THURSDAY, July 16, 1874,
220 VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND,
situated on
PRESIDENT STREET BOULEVARD,
CARROLL AND CROWN STS.,
BROOKLYN;
EAST NEW-YORK, ALBANY, AND TROY AVS.,
FLATBUSH.

The above lots are handsomely located, commanding a fine view, surrounded by improvements of all kinds, and within thirty minutes of the City Hall by six lines of horse-cars. It is near Prospect Park and Sackett Street Park Way, (the Flatbush lots are only four blocks from the park,) and a branch of the New Rapid Transit Line will run in front of this property.

All parties having money to invest will find this a rare opportunity, where the value is sure to double in a short space of time. Attend this sale, as the entire property is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder. For maps and further particulars apply to J. G. DAVISON, Trustee, Room No. 12 No. 202 Broadway, New-York; DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, and at the sales-room, Brooklyn.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the Columbia Paper Company, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the office of said company, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 16th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which consists of a farm or tract of land of about 114 acres under a high state of cultivation, located near Chatham Village, in said town of Chatham, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, an improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper-mill, 275 feet in length by about 45 feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine-room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office; and, also, all the machinery and fixtures in said mill; consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing XX white, manila, or other paper from wood, straw, or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances; also, all the office furniture and other personal property belonging to said estate, including a license for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper to the amount of ten tons per day, in accordance with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America.

For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys. RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

Dated MAY 16, 1874.

The sale of the above property is hereby adjourned to JULY 28, 1874, at the same hour and place.

RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee.

Dated JUNE 16, 1874.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, during this month, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs to let until *the* rent money pays *the* price *of the* Instrument. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

THE OLD PIANO HOUSE OF LIGHTE & ERNST offer special inducements now for cash, and on easy monthly payments, at their warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.; also, pianos to let.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 275 WEST 23D ST, NEAR 8TH AV.,
Have declared their usual Dividend of
SEVEN (7) PER CENT.,
PAYABLE JULY 20.

This institution, which contains among its Trustees leading citizens of the West Side, is managed UPON STRICTLY ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES, and is one of the safest banks for the deposits of Merchants, Mechanics, and others.

Its business has increased fourfold during the past twelve months. Money deposited or drawn at any time. Accounts opened for any amount, and drawn against by check when desired. The only bank up-town open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. All moneys deposited before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Drafts sold on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

ALEXANDER M. LESLEY, President.
I. M. FREESE, Secretary. DEXTER A. HAWKINS, Counsel.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,
(CHARTERED APRIL 11, 1860, AS THE ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.)
BOND ST., CORNER BOWERY.
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after Monday, July 20, 1874, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto.

Interest not called for will be added as principal, and draw interest accordingly.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

HARRISON HALL, President,
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
Of the City of New York.
1874—JULY INTEREST.

The twenty-eighth semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, on all sums which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Tuesday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Monday, July 20, will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

The TRUSTEES of this bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors, on and after July 15, on all sums entitled thereto.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, and may be entered in the depositors' books at any time after the same is due.

Interest commences July 1 on deposits made now.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, } Vice-Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
No. 67 BLEECKER ST., opposite Crosby st.,
NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the usual interest, under the provision of the By-Laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five dollars and under Five Hundred dollars, and of Four per Cent. per annum on all sums amounting to Five Hundred dollars and upward, payable on and after the third Monday (being the 20th) of this month.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time when required, on and after the 20th inst.

CHARLES E. SWORDS, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D AV. AND 23D ST.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., near Laight.
THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, will be paid on all deposits entitled thereto, on and after July 20.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent. Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,059,015 06. Surplus, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av.—Interest dividend.—Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1874, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 20.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.
JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY CONSOLIDATED
SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS

For sale by VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

FIVE PER CENT.

Gold Coupon Bonds,

WATER LOAN,

Due in 1,900.

Principal and Interest (on the first days of January and July,) payable in GOLD in New-York or London, in sterling (four shillings to the dollar,) at the option of the holder.

Bonds can be registered payable principal and interest at the City Treasurer's office, Providence, R. I. This loan is secured by a Sinking Fund.

Valuation of the City, as reported by its Treasurer	$112,481,400
Net indebtedness, including this loan, as reported by its Treasurer	3,900,000

The Real Estate of every citizen of Providence is bound for the payment of these Bonds, principal and interest. The right of suffrage in Rhode Island rests upon a property qualification.

This loan is entirely disposed of excepting a small portion, to which we would call the attention of investors of trust funds, &c.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 52 Wall st., New-York.

No. 28 State st., Boston.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

OFFICE OF THE

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 167 Broadway.

Capital, . . .	$150,000 00
Surplus, . . .	89,639 42
Assets, ...	$239,639 42

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

No. 25 Nassau st.

New-York City 7 per Cent. Stock

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

A Prime Investment.

Hudson County, New-Jersey, 7 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE 1894, AT A BARGAIN.
NEW-YORK CITY SEVENS.
NEWARK CITY SEVENS,
JERSEY CITY SEVENS.
GEO. K. SISTARE,
No. 24 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, corner of 8th av. and 23d st., on TUESDAY, the 14th day of July next. The polls will be open at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M. of that day.

The transfer-books of both common and preferred stock will be closed after business hours on Saturday, the 13th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, the 15th of July next.

By order of the Board.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.

CITY OF ALTOONA 7 PER CENT.

"PERMANENT IMPROVEMENT" BONDS.

$150,000 only, authorized. Redeemable after July 1, 1883, and payable July 1, 1903. Free of all taxes. The new Constitution of Pennsylvania requires all cities issuing bonds to establish a Sinking Fund for their retirement. The Act authorizing this loan specially provides that all the property within the city shall be held liable for the payment of both principal and interest. A liberal commission allowed. For sale by LLOYD & HUTCHINSON, No. 48 Exchange place.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1874, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this City.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th proximo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 12, 1874.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
JOHN LITTLE, Attorney General,
Commissioners of Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J., BONDS, SEVEN per Cent., ten years to run from July 1, 1874; also one year bonds, same date, Seven per Cent.; interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, where the Bonds are for sale.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY, BANKERS, NO. 10 Pine st., New-York, draw bills on London, receive deposits subject to check; five per cent. allowed on daily balances.

MONEY TO LOAN.—TRUST FUNDS ON BOND and mortgage, on City property, in various sums.

Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND

OFFICE OF THE

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

NO. 175 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, payable on demand at the office of this company.

HUGO SCHUMANN,
Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of

Ten per Cent.

Has been declared payable on and after the 8th inst.

GEORGE T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 Bowery and No. 200 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS, July 1, 1874	200,448 48
Assets	$400,448 48

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., both payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board. JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE

Globe Fire Insurance Co.,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1874.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., both payable on demand.

ALFRED A. REEVES,
Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

BROOKLYN, July 10, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. N. W. MESEROLE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, corner FULTON ST.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 149 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. W. E. CRARY,
Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
NET ASSETS, 1st July, 1874	400,018 11

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand. WM. JAFFRAY, President.

WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 65 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on and after July 15 next.

The transfer-books will be closed July 3, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 16th.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1874.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and one-half per cent. on the capital stock of this company will be paid on and after the 15th July; New-York stock at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place. Transfer books will be closed from the 25th inst. to day of payment.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares, registered at the close of the 13th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. (also an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent.) was declared, payable on and after the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to the 15th inst. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable on and after the 11th inst. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after the 10th inst.

E. B. CHILD,
Secretary pro tem.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

DANIEL A. SMITH,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1874.

SIXTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared the usual Quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 30th inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of July next.

Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 6th, and reopened on the morning of the 16th day of July. J. B. HOUSTON, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY,
No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and a half per cent. will be paid on MONDAY, the 20th inst., at this office. The transfer-books will be closed from Monday the 6th inst., to Wednesday, the 22d inst. SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

LORILLARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 152 Broadway.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE per cent., payable on demand.

JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1874.

C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, July 8, 1874.

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF THREE AND a Half per Cent. on Capital Stock and Reserve Fund; also a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock, is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS DECLARED a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY DIVIDEND,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1874.

THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

THE PRODUCE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT., payable July 15, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

SAMUEL CONOVER, Cashier.

ADRIATIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared this day, payable on demand.

WILLIAM A. SEAVER,
President.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY, N. W. COR. LIBERTY ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1874.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Ten per Cent. is payable on demand.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATES NOS. 276 AND 412 FOR 180 and 8 shares respectively of the stock of the American Nickel Plating Company. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same. Any person returning the same to W. E. CONNOR, No. 52 Broadway, will be suitably rewarded.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOODLY NUMBER OF GERMAN GIRLS, and other capable, reliable servants, of all nations, for City or country, can be seen daily at the large Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO WISH to employ good, faithful, efficient women and girls at very moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th av., first floor; twenty-nine years established.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a thoroughly competent young North of Ireland girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or waitress; is tidy in her work and personal habits; can give best reference, and wants a permanent place; City or country; can be seen at present employer's. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG English girl for chamber-work and waiting; has had four years' experience, for which she has reference; is competent, a good laundress, and willing to be useful; is a good plain sewer, or would assist with care of children; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 444 West 32d st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS regular chamber-maid, with the best of City references; wages not so much an object as a good home in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, the Fifth Avenue French Office, from No. 68 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid and waitress, or child's nurse; highest references from present employer. Call at No. 13 East 31st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two very tidy young people; both thoroughly understand their business in every branch, and will do the work of a family between them; cook washes and irons very nicely; chamber-maid is thoroughly competent; both have very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A NEAT, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; is a respectful, intelligent, and economical servant, good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer. Best references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. City or country.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook; makes all kinds of soups desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; also pastry; can furnish the very best of reference; wages $20 per month. Can be seen at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, ASSIST WASHING AND IRONING.—By a respectable young woman as cook; is a good family cook; keeps her kitchen in excellent order, and is willing to do all the washing in a small family; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English girl, who is strong, active, and capable; is a good bread, biscuit, cake, &c., maker; early riser, and obliging; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SWEDISH WOMEN; ONE is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; the other is a good chamber-maid, waitress, or general house-worker, and also understands milking, butter-making, &c.; have good references; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A TIDY young woman, who is competent in all branches; makes best bread, biscuits, &c.; also, does ordinary pies, pastry, &c.; will give very best recommendations from all former employers. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; country or City; she is a most excellent cook; will do washing and ironing; lived in the very best families; willing to work; good testimonials. Apply at Bookham's New Office, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, &c.—NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant man and wife; no children; is a thorough cook and waiter, or would take charge of an invalid gentleman; is highly recommended. Call or address W. C., No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

COOK.—BY A CAREFUL, RELIABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is sober and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., first floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; first-class cook; meats, games, soups, and all kinds of nice side dishes; very best City reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference in either capacity. Call at No. 121 East 38th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, OR LAUNdress, or can do house-work well; City or country; has respectable City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; eight years' reference. Apply to Mr. Hogan, No. 659 6th av., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 15th st., rear.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS cook and laundress in a respectable family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 East 24th st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; is also a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; has three years' references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is a very excellent washer, ironer, and cook, and is strong and willing for City or country place; has good references. To be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT young Protestant girl, who can do plain family cooking, nice washing and ironing; is willing to be generally useful in any capacity where her services may be required; desires a good home; $10 per month; will be well recommended. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL for general work; has best reference, and is an obliging, tidy girl, not afraid to work or get an early breakfast; understands milk; would not object to a good distance in the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A BRIGHT, TIDY YOUNG girl, who has only been in the country one month; is kind and careful with children; will be generally useful in any capacity; will be recommended for honesty, competency, industry, &c. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO CAN do everything about a house and house-work; City or country; wages no object; is tidy, active, and pleasant among children; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A VERY NEAT, CAPAble Swede girl as general servant; is a good plain cook and laundress; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED housekeeper, or as family seamstress; best of references. Call or address No. 217 East 72d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS laundress in the City or country; can be well recommended for capability. Call at No. 225 10th av., one door from 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress; City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 East 13th st. Ring third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS IN either City or country. Call for two days at No. 82 3d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS MONTHly or invalid nurse; country no objection; good reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—BY A VERY neat, respectable young English Protestant girl who is very kind and attentive to children; is also a nice family seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes and operate on sewing-machine. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class nurse for an infant; can bring up an infant from birth; would see after one or two grown children; has several years' experience; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands care of an infant from its birth, or would take care of grown children; is a good hand-sewer; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN THOROUGHLY competent to take entire charge of an infant or growing children; is a very neat sewer, and fond of children. Can be seen at No. 615 5th av., residence of her last employer.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan, as nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS NURSE, WHO IS capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or to bring it up by hand; has the best of City references. Call at No. 217 East 29th st., Room No. 15.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, engagements by the day in first-class families; operates on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; would alter and repair; terms moderate; would go out of City. Address Dress-maker, Box No. 44 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress, who understands dress-making in all its branches, also, Wheeler & Wilson's machine, to go out by the day or month; would like to go in the country; has no objection to wait on a lady or grown children. Address No. 349 West 25th st.

TRUSTWORTHY SERVANTS FOR ALL positions (male and female) at Jacquin's French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is capable of filling a man's place; or would take a first-class chamber-maid's place; unexceptionable reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—ANY LADY IN WANT OF A highly respectable young woman and first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, or chamber-maid and waitress; she has the very highest testimonials for honesty and capability; sober, neat, obliging; City or country. Apply at Bookham's New Office, No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A native of England; experience as above; good reference given. Call or address, for one week, G. L., No. 102 Waverley place.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, (COLored,) as first-class coachman; good, honest, sober, and industrious; is a careful and safe driver; understands the care of horses thoroughly; willing to make himself useful; good reference from last employer; no objection to the City or country. Call or address No. 504 Moulton st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN OF LONG experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; is a most thorough groom and good steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble married man, who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to help in gardening if required; has a perfect knowledge of horses; two years' unexceptionable references from last employer. Address K., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A thoroughly reliable and competent man, married; is a good plain gardener; willing, industrious, and not afraid of work; has the best of reference. Apply to or address, No. 199 Joralemon st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS FIRST-class coachman; is capable of taking charge and caring for horses, harness, and carriages, thoroughly; good references given. Can be seen at the Mission, No. 135 West 30th st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN AGED thirty years, who thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness, driving, &c.; three years' recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged thirty years, who can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening and general work about a place; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE single, sober; best of references; speaks good English; would be generally useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st, east of 4th av.

COACHMAN.—HAVING THE HIGHEST RECOMmendation from his late employers as coachman and groom. Inquire for or address P. W., No. 136 East 32d st., between Lexington and 3d avs., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-class man (English) who is a good and careful driver; can milk if required; good reference. Address T. F., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A VERY active and intelligent young man; willing to be useful on a gentleman's place; eight years' experience. Address H. R., Box 219 *Times* Office.

NURSE, PORTER, WATCHMAN, OR LIKE position, for a very respectable young man, who is fully competent to nurse or take charge of a sick or invalid gentleman, or would engage as porter or watchman in hotel or boarding-house. Call or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st, corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A PERSON AGED TWENTY-one years, lately landed, who can be a hall or bell man, or porter in a hotel, or to make himself useful about a gentleman's place; best old country recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

USEFUL MAN, &c.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT single man, aged thirty-eight years, who can act as watchman or nurse for a sick or invalid person, care and drive horses, or as general indoor servant; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman who speaks English; is a first-class waiter or valet. No objection to the country. Is but a short time in this country. Best City reference. Address E. D., No. 465 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT, experienced man as first-class waiter; best City reference for many years from former employers. Address for two days, Waiter, Box No. 68 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER-MAN; UNderstands his business in all its branches; has excellent recommendations as to ability, sobriety, and all the qualities required. Can be seen at No. 392 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT Swiss waiter; has excellent City references, and very seldom changes his place. Can be seen at No 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family, where he would be found efficient and obliging; best of City reference. Address Mac, No. 94 5th av.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS.—WANTED—TWO German girls who can speak a little English, for a private boarding-house; one as laundress and assist in cooking; the other as waitress and to do house-work; References required. Call at No. 324 East 14th st., in the basement.

WANTED.—NURSE, AN ENGLISH OR SCOTCH Protestant woman of experience to take charge of two young children; none need apply without the best of references. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st., on Tuesday, 14th inst., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 9TH day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMILE H. MULDAUR, WILLIAM S. HALL, and EDWARD A. COBURN, partners, composing the firm of Muldaur, Hall & Coburn, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said William S. Hall; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE W. CRONEY and LORENZO TUTTLE, bankrupts.—No. 4,547.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, hereby gives notice that on the 15th day of July, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the fournoon, at number three hundred and twenty-two (322) Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, by Robert Somerville, auctioneer, he will sell at public auction all the right, title, and interest of the said Lorenzo Tuttle in the estate of Betsey Kinner, late of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield, and State of Connecticut, deceased. Also a large number of debts, accounts, and claims owing by various parties to the said George W. Croney and Lorenzo Tuttle, as partners under the name and firm of Croney & Tuttle, the bankrupts above-named, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of six hundred dollars, or thereabouts. The particulars of which can be ascertained by inquiring of the undersigned, at his office, No. 753 Broadway, in the City of New-York, or at the office of the Register aforesaid, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the day of said sale.—Dated June 22, 1874. ABRAHAM LENT,
Assignee, &c., of Croney & Tuttle, Bankrupts.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY E. CLARK, E. Spencer West, Marvin R. Maxwell, and William B. Davis, bankrupts.—No. 2,667.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on Tuesday, the 21st day of July, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, of all the right, title, and interest of E. Spencer West, one of the said bankrupts, to and in a certain lot of land situate in the City and County of Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin, being a part containing 5,428 59-100 square feet of land, of block No. 198 in Rogers' Addition, First Ward of the said city, conveyed to the said E. Spencer West by Jonathan Magie and others, by deed recorded in the office of the Register of Milwaukee County, 6th February, 1860, in volume 67 of Deeds, page 302.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, &c.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE C. RICH and AUGUSTA M. RICH, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by George C. Rich and Augusta M. Rich, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 29th day of July, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petion should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of July, 1874.

jy7-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM HALLE and BERNARD BRUMMER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Bernard Brummer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 23d day of July, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

je30-1aw3wTu*

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF GROCER'S WAGON AND HARNESS in Bankruptcy.—United States District Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. BANG, JR., Bankrupt.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned will sell at public auction, August 5, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 1,365 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by C. W. Barker, Auctioneer, a covered grocer's wagon, and one set of single harness, all in first-rate order.—Dated July 14, 1874.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

jy14-1aw3wTu*

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN LANE, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery, printing, and lithographic work. Prices low.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN, Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia.

OHIO	July 16	*ABBOTSFORD	Aug. 6
KENILWORTH	July 23	PENNSYLVANIA	Aug. 13
INDIANA	July 30	ILLINOIS	Aug. 20

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations. Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wed'day, July 15	China, Saturday, Aug. 8
Algeria, Saturday, July 18	Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 22	*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19
Abyssinia, Wed'day, July 29	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5	*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3:30 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 15th July, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Anglia, Wed'day...July 15	India, Wednesday...July 29
Utopia, Saturday...July 18	Ethiopia, Saturday...Aug. 1
Columbia, Wed'day...July 22	Australia, Wed'day...Aug. 5
Victoria, Saturday...July 25	Bolivia, Saturday...Aug. 8

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC....SATURDAY, July 18, at 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC....SATURDAY, July 25, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Greece July 18, 9:30 A. M. Italy....Aug. 1, 3 P. M.
The Queen July 25, 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE, THOMPSON....Thursday, July 23, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA....Wednesday, July 22
STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, July 29
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA....Wednesday, Aug. 5

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....July 14, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN....July 21, 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE....July 28, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, July 18, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE....Saturday...July 25
LAFAYETTE, HELIARD....Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday...Aug. 22

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 15, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MAIN, Capt. C. LEIST, on SATURDAY, July 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CLARIBEL....July 17
ATLAS....Aug. 7
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA....July 9
ANDES....July 31

First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....July 16
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)....July 18
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....July 23
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....July 30

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, July 18, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 1, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

ALASKA....July 25
COLORADO....Aug. 8
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:

From Hong Kong..June 24	From Yokohama..July 3
From Hong Kong..July 8	From Yokohama..July 17
From Hong Kong..July 22	From Yokohama..July 31

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about July 15, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Aug. 15.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, July 15, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, July 25, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, July 15.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, July 18.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on THURSDAY, July 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, July 14.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, July 21.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, July 28.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, 8 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations, 8:10 A. M., and 2:30, 6 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:20, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

Of Long Island. After June 1, 1874, trains leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., 8.30 A. M., Mail for Patchogue Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 10:30 A. M., Accommodation for Islip, Rockaway Beach, and Hempstead; 1:30 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 4 P. M., Express for Patchogue, Valley Stream, Rockaway, Hempstead, Babylon, and Fire Island, connecting at Patchogue with stage for Belleport and Fire Place; 5 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue, Hempstead, and Rockaway Beach; 6 P. M., Accommodation for Babylon, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 7 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, Hempstead, and Rockaway. SUNDAY TRAINS leave Bushwick 9 A. M., Milk, for Islip, Hempstead, and Rockaway; 10 A. M., for Rockaway; 1:30 P. M., Rockaway and Hempstead; 8 P. M., for Babylon. Boats leave Roosevelt st. twenty minutes, and Grand st. fifteen minutes, before starting of trains.

R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, June 15, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:40 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8, N. R., } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS, leave 24th st. pier at 9 A. M. and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch. Returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M., 24th st. pier at 7:10 P. M. Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDON, General Manager.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent. New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. GEO. B. HULL. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent, O. C. S. B. Company.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., landing at 23d st.; returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Day excursion trip every Sunday at 7 A. M., 23d st., 7:15 A. M., making usual landings, returning from Albany same evening at 7. Fare for round trip, $1.

SEA BIRD,

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 11th...6:30 A. M.
Sunday, 12th....7:15 A. M.	Saturday, 11th...7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 12th....7:00 P. M.	Sunday, 12th....3:00 P. M.
Monday, 13th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 13th...6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 14th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 14th...6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 15th 4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 15th.7:00 A. M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows;

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 8th..3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 9th....6:00 A. M.
Thursday, 9th...3:00 P. M.	Friday, 10th.....3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 11th..3:30 P. M.	Monday, 13th.....3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 14th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 14th....3:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 15th.8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 15th.3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 16th..8:00 A. M.	Thursday 16th...4:00 P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzen's, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST., NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

STORAGE.—ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE HANdled carefully and stored in a perfectly dry room, free from moth and dust. Upholstering in every branch. WM. W. GORDON, No. 1,002 6th av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, $2\frac{3}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, $3\frac{3}{8}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by $8\frac{7}{8}$ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, $4\frac{3}{8}$ by $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

$6\frac{5}{8}$ by $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
No. 2.—Size, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—MAN WITH $500 TO TAKE CHARGE of manufacturing business in Albany; half interest or salary. Call Monday and Tuesday, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, Room No. 15, at 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Inquire for BAKER; no letters.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET A CHEAP CARRIAGE.

As we are about to confine our attention entirely to our manufactory and to repairing, we offer some fifty carriages at prices that there cannot be any competition. Dealers also invited.

JAMES S. KEAL & CO., Broadway, corner 44th st.

HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, LINEN sheets, and Summer horse clothing cheaper than ever. Our harness are hand-made and of the best material. Also, whips, spurs, brushes, combs, sponges, chamois, &c. A good article at the lowest possible price. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner of College place.

FOR SALE—A SORREL MARE, SEVEN YEARS old, about sixteen hands high, Patchen stock, well broke to single and double harness, perfectly kind and gentle; a superior family horse. Apply at private stable, 17th st., between 3d av. and Irving place.

FOR SALE.—PONY TURNOUT; BEAUTIFUL BAY pony; warranted sound and kind; top phaeton and harness, gold mountings, nearly new; will be sold cheap; owner going to Europe. Call at or address No. 33 East 12th st., private stable.

HARNESS.—FIRST-CLASS HARNESS FOR SALE at a bargain; consists of splendid carriage harness, English style, and fine light double and single; all new, and made by best City maker. Call at No. 149 West 33d st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Newly furnished, and provided with elevators and all modern improvements. Six brown-stone houses on 29th st. have lately been added to the hotel.

NEAR PLACES OF AMUSEMENT AND DEPOTS.
TERMS, $4 PER DAY.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. New-York Boarders' Directory, GENUNG & CO., No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

PARTIES DESIRING ROOMS, WITH OR without board, transient accommodations or arrangements for Fall, apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.; also particulars for country board.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK, (EAST 20TH ST.)—Rooms, single and en suite, for first-class parties, with board; location unexceptionable, and particularly desirable for the Summer; house extra size; privilege of the park.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL, NO. 39 AND 41 West 26th st.; handsome double and single rooms, with or without board, at Summer prices.

A COOL AND PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH single room adjoining, with board, at Summer prices, No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

ONE LARGE HANDSOME ROOM, FIRST floor, $20; large rooms on second and third floors, $10 each, with board; table unexceptionable. No. 147 West 45th st.

NO. 19 EAST 28TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Desirable second floor room; board if desired; small, select family; cleanliness and comfort assured; first-class references.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO A SINGLE gentleman, No. 109 Clinton place, $3 per week.

AT NO. 25 5TH AV., PLEASANT ROOMS FOR the Summer months, at low rates.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

PAVILION HOTEL,
NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND,

Is now open. Parties wishing fine, large, airy rooms should apply immediately. Fresh and salt water baths in the house. Boats leave every half hour from foot of Whitehall and Dey sts. Terms moderate.

BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

THE NEW UNITED STATES HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

This thoroughly built and richly furnished house with all the modern improvements and accommodations for over twelve hundred guests, will be opened on the 20th of June. Orders for rooms will receive prompt attention.

AINSWORTH, TOMPKINS, PERRY & CO.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—No water cure, "Paradise of America," Jenny Lind. Cool mountain air, perfect drainage, beautiful shade, billiards, bowling, driving, music, a lively season, and all attractions for families and transient guests at low rates. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Secure rooms by letter or telegraph in advance. Send stamp for "Tourists' Guide."

SEA-VIEW HOUSE,
MARTHA'S VINEYARD, MASS.

This elegant hotel at the finest sea-side resort in the country, will be opened July 1. A descriptive circular of the place, with terms for board, routes for reaching it, &c., will be sent on application to H. M. BROWNELL, Parker House, New-Bedford, Mass., or Sea-view House, Oak Bluffs, Martha's Vineyard, Mass.

COZZENS'
WEST POINT HOTEL
is now open.
EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

IRVING HOUSE,
(Formerly COOPER COTTAGE,)
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Terms reasonable.
GEO. B. BORTON, Proprietor.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PENN.

Remodeled, enlarged, and now open. Terms, $10 to $15 per week, or $2 per day.

THEODORE HAUSER, Proprietor.

EAGLESWOOD PARK HOTEL—ON THE shore at Perth Amboy, N. J.; nine trains from Whitehall st.; fare twenty-five cents; six from Desbrosses and Cortlandt; 200 acres of grove, lawn, fruit trees; all the popular amusements; first-class family hotel; $10 to $15.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

MONMOUTH BEACH.

Large, airy rooms, at Ross Cottage; surf bathing, boating, and fishing. Terms reasonable.

GRAND HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS.
Board, $21 per week; $3 50 per day.
JOHN B. COZZENS, Proprietor.

THE PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, LONG Island, is now open for the season.
I. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

BOARDING AT THE BARGER HOUSE, at Lake Asquanna. Address Box No. 266, Peekskill Post Office, N. Y.

LAKE MOHONK MOUNTAIN HOUSE AGAIN doubled in size, opens June 25; scenery unsurpassed. Address ALBERT K. SMILEY, New Paltz, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LEBANON COTTAGE,

Cornwall, on the Hudson. A cool, pleasant, and home-like cottage, with large piazza and water view, on high ground, pure mountain air, with good board; liberal arrangements. Particulars at No. 48 West 15th st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULT FOR THE UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE,
NEW-YORK CITY, July 6, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 20th day of July, 1874, for furnishing and putting in place a burglar-proof vault for the United States Assay Office in New-York City, in accordance with the drawings and specifications, copies of which may be had on application at this office.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons in the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form, to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of burglar-proof vaults and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed "Proposals for the Burglar-proof Vault for the United States Assay Office, New-York City," and addressed to

W. G. STEINMETZ, Superintendent of Repairs.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of July, 1874, and until 9:30 o'clock A. M., on said day, for the carpenter's work and materials of a new school-house for Primary School No. 9, on the north side of First street, between First and Second avs. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposal for Carpenter Work."

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

HENRY MERZ,
THEODORE H. MEAD,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FRED. C. WAGNER,
Board of School Trustees Seventeenth Ward.
Dated, New-York, July 1, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

COOLEST SUMMER RESORT IN THE CITY.

P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
THE FASHIONABLE
AMUSEMENT OF THE AGE.
BRILLIANT AUDIENCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW FEATURES DAILY.
THE DERBY IN THE METROPOLIS.
All the great
RACES AT EACH EXHIBITION.
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN,
MLLE. VICTORIA, AERIAL QUEEN.

This beautiful young aerialist is now performing to vast audiences, afternoon and evening. No such exhibition of feminine daring has ever before been witnessed in America, and her marvelous mid-air evolutions are indorsed by the entire press of the Metropolis. Mlle. VICTORIA will conclude her wonderful feats by

RIDING HER VELOCIPEDE ON A SINGLE WIRE,

Elevated to near the top of the Hippodrome, and extending lengthwise with the amphitheatre.

GRAND EXPERIMENTAL BALLOON ASCENSION
By Prof. W. H. Donaldson every
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The inflation of the mammoth balloon will take place during the regular performance, and the ascension made immediately upon its close. No extra admission.

WORLD-RENOWNED MENAGERIE
Open daily at 1:30 and 7 P. M.
GRAND CONGRESS OF NATIONS
moves at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

FIVE HUNDRED MILE WALK.

At five minutes after 12, on the morning of July 20, Mr. Edward Mullen, the Champion Walker of the World, will commence the herculean task of walking Five Hundred Miles in six consecutive days. A special track circling the inner inclosure, or garden of the Hippodrome, will be assigned the pedestrian, who will be in full view of the audience and independent of the racing contests upon the GRAND COURSE.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE,
No. 585 BROADWAY.
EXTRAORDINARY EVENT ON THURSDAY, July 16.
Mme. VIOLETTA PICANT and her troupe of PARISIAN CANCAN or CHAHUT DANCERS,
(Twenty-two females and eight males.)
Mme. PICANT as Frailty.
Mlle. HAUCK, as Temptation.
Mlle. CILI, as Flirtation.
FRAULEIN KURTZ, as Innocence, &c., &c.
A modern Olio commences the enjoyment. Prices as usual. Matinées WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. HARRY CLIFFORD.

Two Performances Daily, at 2 and 8 P. M.	
EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The Young Actor, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD, in McCloskey's Great Sensation, entitled POMP; or, WAY DOWN SOUTH.	The Young Actor, Mr. HARRY CLIFFORD, in McCloskey's New Sensation, entitled LIFE OR DEATH, with efficient cast.

MONDAY, July 20, C. W. BARRY in ROPED IN.

SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE.
GRAND FRENCH SUMMER FESTIVAL,
For the benefit of the
"ALSACIENS-LORRAINS,"
At HAMILTON PARK, corner of 69th st. and 3d av., On WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1874.
Festival to begin at 4 P. M.
Ticket, for a gentleman and ladies, $1.
Can be had at the office of the President, No. 110 Spring st., and at the Treasurer's office, No. 717 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.
MISS M. A. E. PHILLIPS, PRINCIPAL.

English, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen Sept. 23, at No. 26 East 50th st., between Madison and 5th avs. Number of boarding pupils limited to fourteen. Prof. OTTO KUPHAL will be Resident Professor of the German Language and Literature. The KINDERGARTEN will be continued by Mrs. KRAUS-BOELTE and Prof. KRAUS, formerly of No. 7 Gramercy park, who will open their KINDERGARTEN, INTERMEDIATE CLASS, 'mothers' class and training class for kindergartners, Oct. 1. A carriage will be sent for pupils at a distance. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS HINSDALE
CONTINUES
MRS. MACAULAY'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Assisted by Dr. S. BLACKIE, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, at Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av. School will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MME. C. MEARS,
Assisted by Mlle. L. SEE,
No. 222 Madison av.,
New-York.
English, French, and German
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES
Will reopen Sept. 22, 1874.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.
The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTItute, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) }

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS—SEND FOR THE School and College Directory, containing complete list of schools, together with extensive descriptions of leading institutions. Sent free on application. T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 1,275 Broadway and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Grammar, Spelling, $5 each; 24 Writing lessons, $2 50. Vacation pupils advanced to higher classes.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY OPENS Sept. 9, 1874. A new gymnasium. $400 per annum.
COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., } Principals.
ROBERT DONALD, A. M., }

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8. Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.—Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo. Truly OTIS BISBEE.

THE ENSUING YEAR OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $273. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.
Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in Schools and Academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited.
RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSICIAN wishes to form an engagement with a family, or in a school, to teach music, French, and the English branches if required; she is an experienced teacher, and can give the highest City testimonials. Address Miss B., No. 149 East 30th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE
WILL REOPEN
On MONDAY, July 20,
with CHARLES GAYLER'S new and successful serio comic play, in five acts, entitled
WITH THE TIDE,
introducing
Miss KATIE MAYHEW
in the character of
JENNIE MARKLAND,
and in her charming
SONGS AND CHARACTER SKETCHES.
During the recess this popular theatre has been RE FRESCOED, RENOVATED, AND DECORATED.
The play will be produced with
NEW MUSIC, NEW SCENERY,
and
A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE,
including the best artists in the City.
BOX-OFFICE OPEN WEDNESDAY, JULY 15.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.
On MONDAY, and every evening during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE,
the grand legendary drama, entitled,
FAUSTUS; OR, THE DRACHANFELS.
New and elegant scenery, magical charms and effects, original music, fine cast.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Engagement of Mr. GEO. DARRELL in his Drama of
TRUMP CARDS.
Preceded by the Farce of
SUDDEN THOUGHTS.

GRAND SWISS SHOOTING FESTIVAL.—To be held in SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J., on the 20th, 21st, 23d, and 24th of July, in commemoration of the first Federal Shooting Festival in Switzerland.

The Park will be splendidly decorated for this occasion. The public are cordially invited to join in this peaceful tournament; every one has the chance of winning one of the numerous and beautiful prizes.

Grand Concert every day. On THURSDAY, 23d, there will be Swiss Athletic Games, wrestling, gymnastics, stone throwing, singing by the several Swiss societies, distribution of prizes, dancing, and grand banquet. For particulars, see the programme.

COLOSSEUM. 50 CENTS.
LONDON BY DAY.
Open daily from 10 till dusk.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.
OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

EXCURSIONS.

1874. LONG BRANCH RACES. 1874.
JULY 4, 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.

The stanch and commodious steamers of the New Jersey Southern Railroad Line will run as follows:

Leave New-York, foot of Rector st., Pier No. 8 North River, at 7:00 and 9:40 A. M.; foot of 24th st. 9:20 A. M.

Returning from the Park immediately after the close of the races each day.

On the 9:40 trip, an extra boat will be in readiness to relieve the regular boat in case of an excessive crowd.

Fare for the round trip, including entrance to the Park, $2. CHAS. P. McFADDIN, General Ticket Agent.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF, landing at Whitestone, City Island, Glen Cove, Mott's Dock, and Glenwood, connecting by stage to Port Washington. Sea Cliff House now open. Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK, New-York, Pier No. 27; Peck slip, second pier below the bridge, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at 33d st. each way, and Grand st. on the morning trip up and afternoon trip down. Excursion tickets to Sea Cliff, 60 cents. Large discount to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to

S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York,
Or
J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—SUNNYSIDE GROVE, AT Irvington, twenty-five miles up the Hudson, exclusively for Sunday-schools and temperance associations; Elm Park, College Point, and other groves. Steam-boats Wm. Cook, capacity 2,000; J. S. Underhill for smaller parties; barges T. C. Durant, and other. Apply to Capt. CHAS. ADAMS, No. 8 Battery place.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

TO CHARTER—SALOON STEAMERS WM. COOK, WYOMING, and GEO. T. OLYPHANT; barges REPUBLIC, CHICAGO, BALDWIN, SARAH SMITH, and CALEDONIA. Eagleswood, Excelsior, Oriental, Raritan Beach, and Cold Spring Groves to let. No. 384 West st., opposite Christopher Street Ferry. Open evenings.

H. B. CROSSETT.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.
MONMOUTH PARK.
Commence July 4, and continue July 7, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 18.
JOHN HOEY, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT, Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK, Executor.
f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE, }
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND, }
my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.
mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty-Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874. GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.
ja27-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.

HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.
my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 25 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1874. HELEN R. RUSSELL, Executrix.
jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.
f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Janury, 1874.
ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.
mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereto to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.
ap6-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.

ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.
je9-1aw6mTu*

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

EXPENSES AND REVENUES OF THE CITY—PRESENTATION OF IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS BY THE CONTROLLER.

The Board of Apportionment held another inharmonious session yesterday. In accordance with a rule recently adopted, it is necessary to give each member forty-eight hours' notice of a meeting, and to state the specific object in the call. The Mayor and Controller now object to this rule, on the ground that it delays the public business, but the other members—Messrs. Vance and Wheeler—contend that it is necessary, in order to enable them to vote intelligibly. Mayor Havemeyer was called to the chair at 2 o'clock, after which the minutes of the previous session were approved.

Controller Green then offered the following:

Whereas, The Controller has been called upon to provide means to carry on the public works of this City out of the proceeds of bonds upon the requisition of the following departments, to wit:

For the Department of Public Works.

Amount paid for works in progress, such as regulating, grading, and sewering streets, avenues, boulevards, &c., in 1872	$2,587,172 66
In 1873	4,306,108 79
In 1874, six months to June 30	1,908,647 10
Total	$8,801,928 55

For the Department of Public Parks.

Stock issued in 1872	$1,447,272 30
Stock issued in 1873	828,000 00
Stock issued in 1874	450,000 00
Total	$2,725,772 30

For the Department of Docks.

Bonds issued in 1872	$1,000,000
Bonds issued in 1873	194,500
Bonds issued in 1874	559,500
Total	$1,754,000

And whereas, The Controller has been required by mandate of the Supreme Court to raise moneys to pay the expenses of opening and acquiring title to boulevards, streets, parks, and avenues, as follows:

In 1873	$6,071,100
In 1874 to June 30	168,100
Total	$6,239,200

this amount includes paying for Riverside Park, Broadway widening, and the Boulevard: and for the extension of Madison avenue, or Lexington avenue, &c., the sum of $958,883 33 is yet to be raised during the present year. Most of these schemes having been commenced before the present Controller took office; and,

Whereas, The issue of a large amount of bonds has been required to pay alleged debts outstanding when the Controller took office, and a large amount of this class of debts are still outstanding unliquidated; and

Whereas, The revenues of the City have largely increased during the last three years, notwithstanding which the debt is increasing by reason of these immense calls for new works and for means to pay old and unliquidated debts; now, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this board that as the laws now stand, no new work should be undertaken except when actually necessary, and the Common Council, the Corporation Counsel, the Department of Parks, and the Department of Public Works, be requested not to commence or authorize any new works, or the opening of any new boulevards or avenues, except distinctly and clearly necessary, and not until the owners of property improved by the advances made by the City show a greater disposition to pay the assessments on the property benefited. It is not just that the property-owners in the lower part of the City should be taxed to pay for up-town improvements, which are solely for the benefit of the owners of these lots.

Resolved, That the prosecution of the class of works under what are known as the Boulevard laws, by days' work, at an enormously exaggerated expense, with the doubt and uncertainty which exist as to the provisions of these laws, is prejudicial to the public interests, and ought not to be continued, and this board will require to know that the laws on this subject are clear and unmistakable, both as to the authority to do the work and as to their sufficiency to insure the collection of the assessments, before it will consent to authorize the further issue of assessment bonds for the continuance of this class of works, many of which are of no public utility, and most of which are a generation in advance of any public necessity.

Resolved, That instead of further prosecuting this class of improvements in the upper part of the City, a generation in anticipation of the requirement, many of which are scarcely used at all, which are a continual source of expense for repairs, &c., and upon which at least $15,000,000 have been expended in two years and a half, the public interests would be better served by devoting some attention to the repair and improvement of the streets in the lower part of the City, which are thronged with people, and which are a constant necessity for the movement of persons and property.

Resolved, That while this board is in favor of the carrying on of public works which are essential to the growth, development, and ornamentation of the City, it is at the same time proper that such of the public moneys as are expended should be devoted especially to the improvement of the dock property, by which commercial facilities will be enlarged, and from which an immediate and remunerative revenue will be derived, and in putting in order the thoroughfares in the lower part of the City, which are now so much in want of repair.

Mr. Vance said he would like time to consider the whole matter. The resolutions were then laid over.

Mr. Vance moved that New-York bridge bonds to the amount of $150,000, being the tenth instalment due by this City, be issued by the Controller. The Controller objected, because no notice had been given in the call. He thought the absurdity of the rule requiring notice about everything that might come up could be easily seen. While the board adhered to it the Sheriff might seize some City property to satisfy judgments during the time between a call and the meeting. On the other hand, if the board could be immediately convened, authority could be given to issue bonds to save the property and protect the interests of the City.

Mayor Havemeyer said, in future, he would not sign a call unless provision was made for the consideration of any business that might come before the board.

The resolution was laid over.

The Controller suggested an amendment to the rule of reducing the time required in the notice of a meeting from forty-eight to twenty-four hours.

Mr. Vance replied that the Controller could bring up his amendment to the rule at the next meeting.

The Controller submitted resolutions to issue $222,000 park improvement bonds to redeem others falling due on the 15th inst.; also, $15,525 judgment bonds, and $42,000 worth of bonds for completing a new drive north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. The resolutions were adopted, after which the board adjourned.

YACHTING.

THE ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB—THE OFFICIAL ORDER OF COMMODORE VOORHIS.

Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr., of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, under "General Order No. 1, 1874," has issued the programme to be observed by the club on their annual cruise, which begins by the rendezvous of the fleet at Glen Cove, on Wednesday, 22d instant. The programme is as follows:

1. Wednesday afternoon, July 22, (high water at 4 P. M.)—The fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove.
2. Thursday, July 23.—On signal from the flag-ship the fleet will get under way for Morris Cove, New-Haven.
3. Friday, July 24.—The fleet will get under way for Greenport.
4. Saturday, July 25.—Excursion and clam-bake at Shelter Island.
5. Sunday, July 26.—Divine service on board the flag-ship.
6. Monday, July 27.—The fleet will get under way for New-London, proceeding up to the city.
7. Tuesday, July 28, (full moon.)—The fleet will get under way for Newport.
8. Wednesday, July 29.—Regatta at Newport.
9. Thursday, July 30.—The fleet will visit Rocky Point.
10. Friday, July 31.—The fleet will get under way for Martha's Vineyard and await the further orders of the Commodore.

In going from port to port all races will terminate at some suitable point outside of the harbor, and the headmost yachts in all cases will lay to, so that the fleet may proceed into port in regular squadron order.

Each yacht will provide club signal, &c., to be used in night sailing for signalizing.

Further orders will be issued from time to time by the commodore, as circumstances may require, and meetings of advice and consultation of owners of yachts will be held on signal from the flag-ship.

Yacht-owners intending to join the squadron on the annual cruise will please report to William T. Lee, Secretary, at the club-rooms, corner of Court and Montague streets, Brooklyn, or at No. 114 Wall street, New-York, at as early date as possible, that they may be assigned their proper position in the fleet. By order of

Commodore JACOB VOORHIS, JR.
WM. T. LEE, Secretary.

INQUEST ON TWO BROTHERS.

Coroner Jones held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of Joseph and Peter Kearns, aged respectively nine and six years, who were drowned while bathing on Friday last in a pond on Prospect avenue, Brooklyn. The jury returned the following verdict:

"That Joseph and Peter Kearns came to their death by being accidentally drowned in a pond of water situated on ground bounded by Prospect avenue and Sixteenth street and Eighth and Ninth avenues, Brooklyn; and we, the jury, find that the city authorities are censurable, and we do censure them for allowing this, as well as other ponds, to exist that are so dangerous and detrimental to human life, and we censure them and the owners of this property for not having these grounds properly fenced in according to law, and we call upon both named parties to discharge their well-known duties, and believe it in the power of the Aldermen of the ward to cause these nuisances to be abated."

STABBING AN OFFICER.

Edmund Deary, of No. 510 West Twenty-fifth street, and John Dunn, who violently assaulted Officer Willow on Sunday evening in Tenth avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, the particulars of which were already published, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court. Deary, it will be remembered, drew a knife, and in the affray cut off a portion of Officer Willow's nose while Dunn, and three others, who have escaped, held him. Justice Murray held Deary in $3,000 bail on a charge of felonious assault, and Dunn in $500 as being an accessory.

DECISION IN BANKRUPTCY.

An action was brought by Frederick W. Holbrook, assignee in bankruptcy of the estate of Gertrude Fuchs, to recover the value of a stock of goods alleged to have been fraudulently conveyed to Wm. J. Ehrich to defraud the creditors. Judge Blatchford gave judgment in favor of the defendant, and an appeal was taken. Justice Woodruff yesterday affirmed the decision.

A TRADES-UNION OUTRAGE.

TRIAL OF A MEMBER OF THE PLASTERERS' UNION FOR ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

John Dunn, one of the three members of Manhattan Lodge of Operative Plasterers, was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Sutherland, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with assaulting a plasterer named Michael Bowler, with intent to kill. The prisoner is jointly indicted with Daniel Cronin and George Reid, also members of the union, who demanded a separate trial. The circumstances of the atrocious assault obtained considerable notoriety at the time from the fact that Bowler's condition was considered sufficiently dangerous to warrant the taking of his ante-mortem statement. The court-room was crowded with the officers and members of the Plasterers' and other trades-unions, who appeared to take the deepest interest in the proceedings. It is understood that the expense of Dunn's defense is being defrayed by the Plasterers' Union. The case for the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney Allen, and the prisoner was defended by Messrs. A. Oakey Hall and A. H. Hummel.

The complainant, Michael Bowler, testified that after he had worked for a week as a plasterer on the new buildings being erected by Cornelius Callahan at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, he was met one Saturday evening by Reid who demanded his wages, and that of his fellow-workmen, and counted it. Bowler received from Callahan $3 50 per day, and the Union had demanded an advance to $4 per day. Complainant went to work as usual on the Monday morning following the 15th of June, and noticed Reid, Cronin, and Dunn, and another loitering around the building. They asked Bowler to quit work in consequence of not receiving $4 per day, but he refused to do so, stating that he would continue to work until notified of the decision of the union on the following evening. Complainant left off work at 5 o'clock, and was called by Reid, who accompanied him as far as Fifty-ninth street on a Sixth avenue car, and subsequently walked with him toward his home. Reid asked Bowler why he had not quit work when so directed, and said that he would get into trouble if he persisted in working for Callahan. When near Third avenue, on Fifty-ninth street, Bowler was stabbed on the right cheek from behind by Daniel Cronin. Reid, John Heaphy, and Bowler's brother were walking with him at the time. Complainant turned round and grappled with Cronin in order to prevent him from stabbing a second time, and while so engaged was clubbed on the head from behind. He retained hold of Cronin until the repeated blows compelled him to relinquish his grasp, and on turning round found Dunn and an unknown man clubbing him on the head. Reid requested the men to let Bowler go, and the whole party of assailants ran off. Bowler pursued them as far as Sixty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, but becoming weak from loss of blood went into a drug store and had his wounds dressed. He was confined to bed for twelve days from the effects of his injuries, and had made an ante-mortem statement before the Coroner.

John Bowler, the complainant's brother, corroborated the last witness as to the assault. Dr. Mason, who attended Bowler, testified to the nature of the complainant's wounds. John Heaphy, who was with Bowler when the assault was committed, testified that he saw the outrage committed, but did not see Dunn among the party who did the clubbing. Cornelius and James Callahan, Bowler's employers, testified that Dunn, Reid, and others called on them and demanded the dismissal of Bowler and four other workmen "who did not suit them." The "bosses" refused to accede to the request, whereupon Dunn and his companions threatened to take another course. This closed the evidence for the prosecution, and counsel for the prisoner, without making a formal opening, called a number of witnesses to prove an *alibi*. Charles S. McKay, who said he was a lawyer, of No. 157 East Fifty-seventh street, testified that he witnessed the clubbing, but did not see the prisoner assault Bowler. Thos. Dall, a conductor on the Belt Line of cars, and Joseph Donley, a boss plasterer, also swore that they witnessed the assault, but did not see the prisoner. Jacob Leininger and James Carroll, President of the Plasterers' Union, testified that at the time of the outrage the prisoner, Dunn, was in the vicinity of the City Hall. A few witnesses were also examined as to character, and the prisoner, in his own defense, denied that he had committed the outrage for which he had been indicted. The witnesses were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Allen. After summing-up addresses from counsel on both sides, and Judge Sutherland's charge, the jury retired.

After a short deliberation, the jury found Dunn guilty of a simple assault, and he was remanded for sentence. The maximum punishment under the verdict is one year in the Penitentiary.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was crowded with politicians yesterday, all apparently attracted by the announcement that Mr. Healy would introduce resolutions censuring the Board of Aldermen for usurping the functions of the Common Council in demanding the removal of Mayor Havemeyer. The audience, however, was disappointed, for not one word was said upon the subject. It was rumored that Mr. Healy had learned that the Aldermanic resolutions on the Mayor had not been sent to the latter by Governor Dix, and would therefore not be a subject of inquiry. Hence he refrained from alluding to the subject. President Strack was called to the chair, after which Mr. Simonson moved that the ordinance on fireworks and explosives be so amended as to prohibit the discharge of fire-crackers in the streets, under a penalty of $5 for each offence. It was laid over.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences submitted a report adverse to the resolution appropriating $5,000 for the purchase from Mrs. S. M. Randall of the early Randall maps and field notes of Houston and other streets. After a brief debate the resolutions were sent back to the committee for further investigation. The Aldermanic amendments to the dog ordinance, providing for payment of all the expenses of the pound, were called up and passed by a vote of 17 to 1—Mr. Wisser voting in the negative. The board concurred in the resolution allowing Thomas W. Gerger to obtain a permit to draw water from the public hydrants to sprinkle Grand and other streets. Alderman Clancy moved that the board adjourn to meet on July 27. Mr. Thornell suggested as an amendment that the board adjourn until the 31st of December next. The amendment was lost, and Mr. Clancy's motion was carried.

TEN HABEAS CORPUS WRITS A DAY.

Six months ago a man named Booth was sentenced by the Special Sessions justices to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. In March last a writ of habeas corpus was taken out in his case to test the constitutionality of the new Police Act. The Supreme Court dismissed the writ; endorsing it "prisoner remanded;" and the prisoner has passed the balance of his time in the City Prison, instead of the Penitentiary. Motion was made yesterday morning by Mr. Hummel, in the Supreme Court Chambers, to discharge the prisoner as his six months were expired. This was opposed on the part of the District Attorney; and the attention of the court was called to a trick frequently practiced, of shortening sentences by getting the prisoner out of the Penitentiary to the City Prison on pretended habeas corpuses, and leaving him there on frequent adjournments. Judge Lawrence said he believed there were about ten such writs before the court every day, and nine out of the ten without jurisdiction. Mr. Hummel hoped the gentleman did not mean "trick." The Court was aware this case was taken to Albany and argued there. If the prisoner was not carried back to the Penitentiary, but left at the Tombs by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, whose fault was that? It would be hard on the unfortunate prisoner to give him three months more imprisonment. Judge Lawrence said he would decide this morning. Immediately after, Mr. Hummell said: "Here is another case. The case of Thompson, on which I am ready and the District Attorney is not. I consent to an adjournment, but I think it right to say this happens in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. This is what causes delays and adjournments. Counsel come here prepared and the District Attorney is not ready."

POLICE TRIALS.

The trials of complaints against delinquent policemen were heard yesterday before Commissioners Disbecker, Duryee, and Voorhis. There were thirty-two cases on the calendar, consisting of breaches of discipline, violations of the rules, &c., which were disposed of by the infliction of fines varying from one to five days' pay. Patrolman Robert Cafferty, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was appointed on the Police force on June 2, and on the 28th ult., while still in the school of instruction, was found by Sergt. Colegrove wandering from the post to which he had been assigned, and so much under the influence of liquor as to be unfit for duty. There were three other charges against the officer, one for being late at roll-call and two for absence from post. The cases were referred to the board for decision. Patrolman John Hahnenfeld, of the Fifth Precinct, was arraigned on two charges of insubordination. In the first case Roundsman Peter Melley was the complainant, and testified that at 6½ o'clock on the evening of June 15 he met the officer on the corner of Franklin street and Broadway. Hahnenfeld said to him, "Get off my post, —— you; if you don't, I'll knock you down." He called the roundsman a thief and a loafer. The officer did not deny the altercation with the roundsman, but denied the use of the foul language charged in the complaint. The second charge was made by Sergt. Weston, of the Fifth Precinct, who testified that Hahnenfeld, while in the station, called Officer Pike by a vile name, and when the sergeant ordered him to desist, he still continued to abuse the officer. The officer admitted this charge, and the hearing was postponed until Wednesday to allow Melley an opportunity to produce witnesses as to the foul language used toward him by the officer. The roundsman bears an unenviable reputation in the department for hounding and persecuting patrolmen under him, and probably makes more complaints than any other man of the same official position in the force.

GERMAN AMUSEMENTS.

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE JERSEY CITY SCHUETZEN SOCIETY—THE APPROACHING SWISS FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the Jersey City Schuetzen Society opened at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, yesterday. This Park is one of the handsomest in the country, and is well adapted for all purposes to which it is applied. It consists of thirty-four acres, and is laid out in a very tasteful manner. Three years ago it was purchased by the New-York and Jersey City Schuetzen Societies, for $250,000, and they have since expended a large sum in its improvement. New walks have been laid out, and a shooting-gallery erected, besides extensive dining-rooms and a bowling-alley. "The Castle," formerly the residence of Mr. A. Wright, is in a good state of preservation, and is reserved exclusively for the members of the society and their families. It comprises dining-saloons, library, and billiard-rooms. During the Summer season the park is let out to picnic parties, and on Sundays sacred concerts are given in the afternoon. Yesterday morning the members of the Jersey Society assembled at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, and marched, under command of Capt. Ettling, in procession to Hoboken, accompanied by a number of invited guests, and headed by two wagons containing the Governor's Island Band. Arriving at Hoboken they were entertained by Major Busch, the President of the Society, after which they continued their march to the Park at Union Hill. The first or principal prize of $200 was divided into twelve prizes, ranging from $50 to $5, and were known as the "Ring Target Prize." The second, the "Man Target," was for $100, and was divided into prizes varying from $25 to $2. Besides these there were prizes for the bull's eye targets, which will depend on the amount of profits realized after deducting all expenses. There was also a prize of honor, (amount not specified,) the shooting for which was confined exclusively to members of the society. At 6 o'clock last evening the score of the five highest competitors at the ring target stood as follows: J. Aeschbach, 67; William Hayes, 65; J. Blumenberg, 63; A. Lippman, 60; and Philip Klein, 59. The four highest at the man target were: William Hayes, 38; J. Bubser, 34; J. Aeschbach, 32, and A. Blumenberg, 29. The five highest at the target of honor were: C. T. Wenner, 56; Emil Seeininchy, 36; George Schumann, 36; Herman Kable, 36, and M. Grubholts, 33. The shooting will be continued to-day, and the prizes will be distributed in the evening. Before the target practice commenced yesterday the members of the society presented a gold medal to H. D. Sthroder, Ex-Captain of the company, as a token of their respect and esteem, and in appreciation of the manner in which he had performed the duties of his office during the previous year.

A grand Swiss shooting festival will be opened in this park on the 20th instant, which will continue until the 23d. On the morning of the 20th, at 7 o'clock, twenty-two guns will be fired in honor of the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland, and on the 23d the proceedings will terminate by a grand banquet in the dining-room of the society.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The statement that Controller Green failed to attend the three last public lettings by the Department of Public Works for street improvements, causing delays in the prosecution of the works by that department, is incorrect. It appears that there have been only two openings of bids for street improvements since the 1st of last January—on April 29 and June 17, and the Controller was present on both occasions. The Controller received twenty-seven proposals for the approval of the sureties out of the bids made on the 25th April, and one only of the opening of June 17, making twenty-eight proposals in all, of which he has approved nineteen, and returned them to the Department of Public Works, amounting to $189,677 17. On five of the proposals the sureties have not been perfect, in which cases they are not approved; and approval of the sureties in the other four cases is withheld on account of legal defects and barriers. In two of the cases, viz.: Regulating and grading Ninety-ninth street from First to Third avenue, and One Hundred and Second street from Fifth avenue to Harlem River, the proposals have been returned to the Department of Public Works, for the reason that the assessed valuations of property on the line of the proposed improvements are insufficient to pay the cost of the works, and are therefore prohibited by law; the deficiency in Ninety-ninth street—regulating, &c.—being $8,058 50, and in case of One Hundred and Second street—regulating, &c.—being $20,851 14. In the remaining two cases an act of the Legislature, passed before the award of contract was made, changes the conditions, essentially, of Worth street—regulating and grading—from Baxter street to Chatham square, and, therefore, raises a question as to the power to make a contract for that portion under the bids received April 25, 1874; while in the matter of Fifty-eighth street flagging, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, a property-owner is removing the rock from his lots which would interfere with the work of flagging. The sureties in a great many cases are found to be inadequate and sometimes of a bogus character, requiring much time and labor to sift out and ascertain the facts in regard to them. To such an extent has this system of straw security business been carried on that no other conclusion can be reached than that it is designed by those who practice it, to leave the City in the lurch whenever it can be done successfully, and it is the determination of the Controller to stop it. In the case of regulating and grading Madison avenue from Ninety-ninth to One Hundred and Fifth street, bids for which were opened in October last, the bid was returned by the Controller to the Department of Public Works in January last, without his approval, in consequence of a deficiency in the assessed valuations of 1873 for this work, of $152,922, which would have fallen on the City at large had the contract been made. The valuations of 1874 are but slightly increased, and the same reason exists why the work cannot go on.

TWO ALLEGED RECEIVERS OF STOLEN GOODS.

Bernard Frank, of No. 136 Attorney street, was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that some time ago ten pairs of shoes were stolen from Solomon Rosenthal, of No. 53 Avenue B, by three little boys, and on their being arrested they confessed that they had sold the shoes to Frank for a trifle.

Mary Dipple, of No. 105 First avenue, was also held in $2,000 bail yesterday by Justice Bixby, at Essex Market, on a charge of receiving stolen goods. On Friday night the store of Weeks & Gilder, No. 262 Canal street, was broken open, and fifty-five pieces of cloth stolen. A man was seen the following day leaving a number of bales of cloth at Mrs. Dipple's house, and the fact being communicated to the Police, they made a search of the premises and found the stolen property. Mrs. Dipple innocently remarked "that two men of most respectable appearance just left the cloth with her, as the day was so hot, promising to call for it shortly." They did not come, however, and Mrs. Dipple is locked up to await their appearance.

A HALF HOLIDAY FOR WORKING WOMEN.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association of this City have issued a circular to the proprietors of stores and factories employing women, in which they state that they have been strongly impressed, both by their own observation and by the comments of the general public, with the importance of employes being allowed a few more leisure hours during the Summer. At present, the circular further states, most of them are at work, standing from 7 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening—some during the evening also—and Sunday is, therefore, the only time in which they can attend to the necessary repairs of their wardrobe, obtain a breath of fresh air, or have rest or recreation. With only Sunday at their disposal to attend to all their duties, church-going is, of necessity, utterly neglected, and so these women have no physical recreation and no religious culture. In conclusion, the circular calls upon employers to give the women and girls engaged by them a half holiday on each Saturday during the Summer.

MOVEMENTS PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

Steam-ship Japan arrived at Yokohama 7th July, from San Francisco.

Steam-ship Colorado sailed from Hong Kong 11th July for San Francisco, via Yokohama, full of passengers and freight.

Steam-ship China arrived at San Francisco 12th July, from Hong Kong and Yokohama, with 968 passengers, 43 cabin, and 1,380 tons teas, 1,190 tons of which are for New-York via Panama.

Steam-ship Colon arrived at this port 13th July, making trip from Aspinwall in six days and thirteen hours actual running time, and will sail for Aspinwall direct Saturday, 18th inst., at noon.

Steam-ship City of Panama sailed from Aspinwall 12th July with 707 tons freight.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Bergen in the chair. Very little business of public interest was transacted, and when the board adjourned at 6 o'clock P. M. it adjourned until the first Monday in September. An effort was made to get before the board for adoption the report of the Bridge Committee, containing the resolutions of Alderman Richardson recommending the building of the bridge in accordance with the provisions of the Bridge bill passed by the last Legislature. The resolutions were adopted by the committee, and have been already published in THE TIMES. The report of the Bridge Committee was not reached before the hour at which by the laws the board is required to adjourn, unless a majority are in favor of extending the time. The time was not extended, and unless a special meeting is called for that purpose no money can be voted for the bridge until September.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF BROOKLYN.

THEY VISIT CREEDMOOR—FAIR SHOOTING—A WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

The Twenty-eighth Battalion, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, Col. Joseph Burger commanding, assembled at its armory in Stagg street, yesterday, at 6:30 A. M., and proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, for rifle-practice. The numerical strength of the corps was 244, of which number 213 commenced firing at the 200 yards range at 11 o'clock. The wind, which blew from the west, was decidedly unfavorable to the contestants, and but sixty-one qualified to shoot at the targets at 500 yards' distance. An intermission of one hour was taken at 1 o'clock, during which time a large number of the rank and file distinguished themselves by becoming intoxicated. One member who had made a score of thirteen, was unable to practice at the second range, and was subsequently attacked with delirium tremens so violently as to require the exertions of four of his comrades to hold him while under treatment by the surgeon. At 2 o'clock the firing was recommenced, and completed shortly before 4 o'clock. The regiment then marched to the depot and embarked in the cars which were standing on a siding. Owing to some misunderstanding on the part of the railway officials, the cars were not attached to the 4:40 train, and the two hours intervening before the arrival of the next train, were spent in drinking and fighting, in which the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment took a prominent part. Several members deliberately discharged their rifles through the open windows of the cars, a proceeding which the officers appeared to be powerless to prevent. A serious, if not fatal, accident occurred during the practice at the 200 yards range. P. Barton, a marker, at target No. 15, was shot in the left breast and dangerously wounded while scoring a shot. The accident was caused by a shot being fired while the trap was open. The following is the score of the best shots at both ranges, the first twelve forming an aggregate of 261:

Name.	200 yds.	Total....	500 yds.	Total....	G'd Total
Lieut. Treyz, Co. A	4 4 0 2 4	14	4 3 2 2 4	15	29
Capt. Hinrichs, Co. C	3 3 0 3 4	13	4 3 0 4 2	15	28
Capt. Schweizer, Co. G	3 3 3 3 2	14	0 3 0 3 2	8	22
Lieut. Miller, Co. C	3 3 2 2 0	10	4 2 0 2 4	12	22
Private Hamm, Co. I	3 2 2 3 2	12	2 3 4 0 0	9	21
Capt. Wandt, Co. H	2 3 2 2 2	11	3 2 2 3 0	10	21
Private Hummel, Co. G	3 3 2 2 3	13	3 2 0 0 3	8	21
Sergt. Hutscheck, Co. G	3 2 0 3 2	10	2 0 2 4 3	11	21
Private Schenck, Co. G	2 3 3 2 2	12	0 0 2 3 3	8	20
Private Erdmann, Co. A	3 2 2 2 2	11	0 3 2 4 0	9	20
Lieut. Mayer, Co. G	2 2 2 0 3	9	3 0 4 2 0	9	18
Private Maerz, Co. B	0 2 2 3 3	10	0 3 3 0 2	8	18
Sergt. Behtold, Co. G	3 0 2 2 3	10	0 0 2 3 3	8	18
Lieut. Frevort, Co. D	2 2 2 0 3	9	2 4 2 0 0	8	17
Private Schwaerzel, Co. C	3 2 2 3 2	12	0 0 0 2 3	5	17
Capt. Dohling, Co. D	2 2 0 2 2	8	0 3 2 2 2	9	17
Corp. Raskopf, Co. H	2 2 0 2 2	8	2 0 2 0 3	7	17
Sergt. Stackmann, Co. H	2 3 3 2 2	12	2 2 0 0 0	4	16
Priv. Rabenburger, Co. G	4 4 2 2 0	12	0 0 2 2 0	4	16
Lieut. Hartmann, Co. G	2 4 0 3 2	11	0 2 0 3 0	5	16
Private Klee, Co. G	0 0 2 4 2	8	3 0 0 0 4	7	15
Private Marshall, Co. A	2 0 2 4 2	10	0 3 0 2 0	5	15
Lieut. Lenz, Co. A	4 2 2 0 0	8	3 0 2 0 2	7	15
Sergt. Hennicke, Co. A	0 2 3 4 0	9	0 0 0 2 4	6	15

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE QUEENS COUNTY JAIL.

Between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday evening last four prisoners, George (alias "Shorty") Lent, Charles Tracey, Herman Bock, and William Jameson, confined in the Queens County Jail, at North Hempstead, awaiting trial on the charges of burglary, succeeded in making their escape from that institution. The prisoners, it appears, were confined in the lower tier of cells, on the north side of the jail, and during the recent warm weather, have, during the day, been allowed the freedom of the corridor. Lent, who had made a previous attempt to escape, was kept shackled. It seems, however, that he could remove the shackles at his pleasure, placing them on when the jailor came in sight. With the hook part of the shackles Lent and his companions managed to cut a hole through the solid stone wall, one thickness of boiler iron, and the clap boards on the outer side of the fall. Once in the yard, it was but a moment's work to gain the top of the water-closet and drop over the fence. The fact of the prisoners' escape was not known to the keepers until they went their accustomed rounds about 9 o'clock, when an alarm was given, and a party started in pursuit. Early yesterday morning one of the escaped prisoners, William Jameson, was found lying in a corn-field about two miles from the jail, where he had fallen, and was unable to move from loss of blood. When scaling the fence the calf of his right leg was caught in the spikes that stud the top railing, where he hung suspended until Lent cut him loose with a knife. He was at once removed to the jail, but his recovery is deemed impossible. Up to the present time no trace has been had of Lent, Tracey, or Bock. Since the 1st of January ten prisoners have succeeded in making their escape from the Queens County Jail, and it is highly probable that an investigation into the matter will be ordered by the Board of Supervisors, as it is not thought possible that so many daring escapes could occur were the prisoners properly watched. Of the ten that have escaped since the 1st of January, not one has been recaptured.

A SOCIAL SCANDAL IN PATERSON, N. J.

The moral community of Paterson, N. J., is excited at present in consequence of an alleged scandal which has come to light in that city. The parties concerned are William Tissel, his wife, and a young man named Laden, who is employed as a clerk in Stewart's dry goods store in New-York. Tissel and his wife have been married and resided in Paterson during the last seven years. About a year ago Laden made their acquaintance, and at once became an intimate and welcome visitor at their house. Tissell says that about a month ago his suspicions were aroused that Laden and his wife were too intimate, and he determined to firmly convince himself of the fact, and then sue for a divorce. One day while he was at home a letter came addressed to his wife, and he opened it. It contained tender protestations of love, and made reference to the place where she and Laden were in the habit of meeting. Tissell sought out Laden, and obtained from him a full confession fully criminating Mrs. Tissell. He then procured a warrant from Justice O'Neill for the arrest of Laden, and he was lodged in the County jail on a charge of fornication. When Mrs. Tissell heard of Tissell's confession and arrest yesterday, she indignantly denied the statements, and earnestly protested her innocence. She had an interview with Laden at the door of his cell, and with tears and sobs implored him to tell the truth and clear her reputation. He seemed to hesitate, and acted in such a manner as to lead to the suspicion that the whole thing is a conspiracy between him and Tissell to enable the latter to procure a divorce. When Laden finally refused to retract, the woman became frantic, and declaring that she would rather die than live under such an infamous imputation, rushed frantically toward the canal, and was about to throw herself in, when she was caught and restrained by a man named Michael Haley. She was taken, and some of her friends watched her to prevent her doing herself any harm. The woman seems to be almost crazed, and the belief that she is the victim of a conspiracy gains considerable credence.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The warehouse business of the Custom-house for the month of June exhibits a falling off from that of the previous month. The entries were 2,299, and the withdrawals 6,198.

By a new regulation the watchmen at the public stores on Washington and Laight streets, who have heretofore been in the employ of contractors, will be Government officers, receiving $3 per day for their services.

The members of the grain trade will hold a meeting on Wednesday at 1:30 P. M. to consider the new rules recently proposed relative to grading grain. The general impression is that the rules will be adopted.

The Produce Exchange will not be represented at the coming meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, President Edson not being able to attend, owing to the pressure of important business, and the time being too brief for the appointment of another delegate.

THE BUTTER AND CHEESE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Butter and Cheese Exchange was held yesterday, W. S. Fairfield in the chair, for the purpose of appointing a committee to arrange a regular market report and call for butter, cheese, and eggs. The following are the names of those appointed: T. W. Hoyt, Chairman; S. H. Seymour, T. D. Morrison, N. E. Yale, M. D. Conklin, F. H. Doremus, and W. Belt. The following Standing Committees of Market Reports were also appointed: For Butter—J. D. Hunter, Chairman; T. H. Newman, C. O. Meader, O. Binny, T. K. Egbert, A. Muchmore, P. E. Van Riper, J. H. McBride, J. T. Potter, C. C. Sullivan. For Cheese—M. Folson, C. M. Vail, R. T. Doty, John Orpe, R. A. Lanning. For Eggs—J. C. De Lea Vergne, R. L. Cole, George Young, F. Mesigh, J. R. Southwick, N. T. Osborne, R. B. Shimer.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 208, amounting to $728,447 35; pay rolls, number of warrants 84, amounting to $14,725 26; total number of warrants 292, amounting to $743,172 61. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $10,983 20; collection of assessments and interest, $14,680 95; water rents, $7,263 50; licenses, Mayor's office, $86; rents and licenses, Department of Public Parks, $2,002 45; sales, *City Record*, two weeks, $36 02; fees and fines, district courts, $86; total, $35,138 12.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, JULY 14,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

GERMANY.

FURTHER PUNISHMENT OF THE BISHOP OF PADERBORN.

LONDON, July 14—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* special correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that the Bishop of Paderborn has received another sentence of 18,000 thalers fine and three months' detention in a fortress, for persistent violation of the Ecclesiastical Laws.

GREAT EXCITEMENT OVER THE ATTEMPT ON PRINCE BISMARCK'S LIFE.

LONDON, July 14.—There is intense excitement in Berlin over the attempt on Bismarck's life.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF AGNES STRICKLAND, THE AUTHORESS.

LONDON, July 14.—Agnes Strickland, the historical authoress, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

SPAIN.

FRESH OUTRAGES BY THE CARLISTS REPORTED.

LONDON, July 14.—Special dispatches from Madrid report that Gen. Zabala is continually receiving reinforcements. Fresh outrages have been committed by the Carlists, who are reported to have robbed and nearly murdered a doctor and others, who were sent out to bring some wounded Republicans within the lines.

AUSTRIA.

A SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

LONDON, July 14.—The *Daily News* reports that the Police of Vienna have issued a circular giving a description of a person whom they suspect of a design to assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

SERIOUS FIRES IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 13.—A special to the *Tribune* says: "A fire at Manistee, yesterday afternoon, destroyed six stores and part of their contents, and the Eagle Hotel, which latter was set on fire. One of its proprietors was arrested this evening, charged with having caused the fire in his building. The total loss is about $20,000; partially insured.

The fire in Rockford this afternoon was more serious than at first ascertained, the loss being estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000, with only $1,000 insurance. The principal losers are G. C. Gearns & Co., drugs, &c., $15,000; B. Milard, livery stable, $2,500; Rainey's meat market, $800. The Good Templars lose a building valued at $3,500.

One fireman was sunstruck and another seriously hurt by falling from a building.

A fire at Big Rapids, Mich., yesterday, destroyed ten business houses and property amounting to $25,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

We have received $1 from Louise Cross for the Children's Fund. The amount has been sent to the Trustees.

Barco Formel, of No. 35 Marion street, an Italian laborer, while at work on Fourth avenue and Eighty-eighth street, fell into an excavation and was severely injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Some eight or ten of the Inspectors of Election indicted by the last Grand Jury for violation of the Election laws, appeared at the District Attorney's office, yesterday, and gave bail in $1,000 each to appear for trial.

Vincenzio Ruocco, an Italian sailor, of the brig Rosalia, was instantly killed by a piece of railroad-iron falling on him while unloading the vessel at Pier No. 47 East River, yesterday. Coroner Woltman will hold an inquest.

On Thursday evening next a meeting of members of different temperance societies will be held at the house of Rev. Dr. McGlynn, for the purpose of organizing a movement having for its object the erection of a monument to Father Mathew.

The steam-boat Americus on her morning trip from New-York to Coney Island yesterday, when off Staten Island, broke her piston rod. The passengers were transferred to the steamer Northfield, and landed at White Hall, and the Americus towed up to the City for repairs.

Edward Saus, aged twenty-eight, of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street, near Third avenue, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the left side. He was taken to the Thirty-third Precinct Station, attended by Dr. Treman, and sent to the Reception Hospital.

Coroner Kessler will to-morrow hold an inquest in the case of Mr. William McCormick, whose death resulted from hydrophobia. Ex-Surgeon Gen. W. H. Hammond, Prof. Jacobi, Dr. Cross, and a number of experts will testify. A full and complete examination in the case will be had by the Coroner.

The total amount of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending on the 4th inst. amounted to 347,472 tons, and for the coal year, 9,047,355 tons, against 9,294,291 tons to the corresponding time last year, being a decrease of 146,836 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 71,743 tons, and for the year, 1,563,865 tons, against 1,487,014 tons to same time last year, giving a total of all kinds for the week of 419,215 tons, and for the year of 10,611,220 tons, against 10,781,305 tons to the same time last year, being a decrease of 170,085 tons.

The letters sent to the Dead Letter Office from this City for the week ending July 11, amounted to 2,333, classified as follows: Domestic letters, held for postage, 856; foreign letters, held for postage, 1,261; unclaimed letters at hotels, 148; misdirected letters, 40; letters not addressed, 28. To-day 111 bags of mail matter were received at the Post Office from London, England, for New-Zealand and Australia. The greater part of the matter consisted of newspapers, only nine pounds being letters.

BROOKLYN.

Cholera infantum is very prevalent among the children of this city.

The effort to establish public baths in Brooklyn does not meet with sympathy from the Board of Aldermen.

During the month of June there were thirty-five fires in this city, which occasioned a loss of $17,954, covered by an insurance of $82,550.

One of the objects of interest in Mayor Hunter's office is a fine portrait of George Washington, which has recently been renovated by a competent artist. It was purchased by the city for $800 many years ago.

A resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors appropriating $125 per month for the payment of deserving convicts in the penitentiary. At the close of the meeting the board adjourned until the first Monday in September.

The schooner China was found floating bottom upward at the foot of South Fourth yesterday morning, and secured by the Police. Later in the day she was claimed by a man named H. F. Flagler, who said he was Captain of the boat. He said she belonged to Matteawan, on the Hudson, and on Sunday night was anchored on the New-York side. It is supposed that she was blown away from her anchorage and capsized during the night. Her crew, consisting of three men, have not been heard of.

NEW-JERSEY.

Albert Perry, a member of Company E, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., has been lodged in the Union County Jail on a charge of embezzling the funds of the company. The company had a picnic on the Fourth of July, and Perry was Treasurer. When his accounts were examined it was found that he had appropriated $50 of the proceeds to his own use.

While some boys were playing on a turn-table, at the Central Railroad coal dock, in Elizabeth, on Sunday, one of them named Patrick Mining was caught between the movable and stationery tracks, and was crushed in a frightful manner. The boy, who is only eight years old, was still alive last evening, but he is injured so severely that he cannot recover.

On Sunday night two burglars broke into the residence of an old man named John Price, on Monroe street, Elizabeth, and robbed it of $6 50 in cash and a quantity of clothing. Mr. Price was awakened by the noise of their entrance to his room, but one of the ruffians kept him quiet by pointing a revolver at his head, and threatening to shoot him if he made the least noise.

While the tug-boat Oyster Boy was towing a brig from Elizabethport through the "Kills," her piston rod broke, and the head of the steam cylinder was blown a considerable distance in the air. One of the deck hands was so much frightened that he jumped overboard, and it was only with great difficulty that he was rescued from drowning. No person was injured.

Commissioners have been appointed by the court to make a valuation of the lands belonging to the Erie Railway Company, which are to be taken by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company in the construction of their new tunnel through Bergen Hill. They have already held a meeting, at which a number of property-owners were examined in relation to the value of property in that locality.

A post mortem examination of the body of Margaret McCormack, who was found dead, on Saturday, in her room, on the corner of Grand and Newark streets, Hoboken, revealed the fact that her death had been caused by a dose of Paris green. A large quantity of the poison was found in her stomach, and the cup from which she drank it was found standing upon the table in her room. Deceased was forty-eight years of age, and a married woman.

Some oystermen found the body of a man floating in the Sound, between Staten Island and the Jersey shore, yesterday morning, and towed it to Elizabethport. The body was very much decomposed and swollen, and had the appearance of having been in the water for several weeks. It was attired in a blue woolen shirt, gray undershirt, black cloth pants, and white stockings. The man seemed to be thirty-five or forty years of age, and was of medium height. County Physician Terrill was notified.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have received the following answers to their communication requesting the Wardens and Superintendents of the various institutions to make a further reduction in their expenses.

The following is the letter of Dr. Macdonald, chief of staff of the Charity and Small-pox Hospital:

Hon. William Laimbeer:

SIR: In response to the inquiry of the board as to what reduction in the supplies for these hospitals can be made during the coming six months, I have the honor to report as follows:

At Charity Hospital I do not think much reduction can be made in the supplies of food, as the ordinary diet is not more than sufficient, and the consumption of articles of extra diet is very limited.

This reduction must be made indirectly in the supplies of clothing, bedding, and miscellaneous articles.

During the six months of this year already passed $3,742 have been expended for clothing and bedding, and $4,038 for miscellaneous articles.

Requisitions for these items can be reduced for the next six months by $5,000 or over, though, of course, at the end of the six months the hospitals will be found poorly supplied with many necessary articles.

I may state here, in order to account for the smallness of the reduction which I consider feasible, that the expenses of the hospital have already been much reduced this year, the average daily cost *per capita* of supporting patients being but $31 31 for the past six months, against $35 87 for the corresponding months of last year. Very respectfully,

A. E. MACDONALD, Chief of Staff.

Warden Liscomb, of the Penitentiary, writes as follows:

PENITENTIARY, July 12, 1874.

William Laimbeer:

DEAR SIR: By direction of your honorable board, I beg leave to report that I do not know how the expenses of the Penitentiary can be reduced in supplies, the greatest economy having already been exercised during the year in regard to them. The following table will show a deduction of $4,364 68 in the first four months of the year from the same time in 1873, being at the rate of $10,912 70 per annum.

Statement.

January to May, in 1873, total net expenses	$51,177 47
Less salaries	17,167 71
Cost of supplies	$34,009 76
January to May, 1874, total net expenses	49,160 30
Less salaries	19,515 22
Cost of supplies	$29,645 08

Difference of the cost of supplies for the two periods named, $4,364 68.

Average population Jan. 1 to May 1, 1873, 864⅔; 1874, 865.

The total expenses of the institution for the same period this year have been $2,017 17 less than those of last year, notwithstanding the employment of a larger number of keepers.

The prisoners are now, and have been since the 3d inst., divided and worked in gangs, so that four less officers are found necessary. Very respectfully,

JAS. L. LISCOMB, Warden.

The following are the main points of Superintendent Keen's communication in reference to the business of the Workhouse Department:

WORKHOUSE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Wm. Laimbeer:

DEAR SIR: In obedience to your instructions in your communication of the 11th instant, in reference to the necessity of strict economy being used in this institution, in order to curtail and reduce expenses, I respectfully report that during the last six months the daily average number of inmates have been as follows:

January	935	May	706
February	937	June	857
March	840		
April	727	Total	5,004

This being an excess over the number of prisoners for the corresponding period last year of 1,417.

The letter continued, saying that the writer had made a thorough examination of all the business and working of the department, and had found that no alteration could be practically made.

Mr. Keen further said:

I have suggested that the females of the department might get along with "meat rations" reduced to alternate days; but I have thought the matter over seriously, and apprehend difficulty in carrying out the alteration in the dietary table, they always having been allowed "meat rations" daily; and the cry would soon be promulgated that the Commissioners, in order to curtail expenses, would starve the unfortunate creatures committed to their care.

A saving of $20 per month can be made in the shoe shop by leaving the superintendency to one of the inmates. A reduction of $600 or $700 can be made in the expenses of the clerical force by the employment of Mr. Bigelow. Very respectfully,

J. KEEN, Superintendent.

Mr. Vought, Warden of the almshouse on Blackwell's Island, submitted a long communication, saying that it had been his endeavor to reduce the expenses of his department as much as possible since his appointment, and that after a thorough examination he had ascertained that no reduction could be made.

The warden of the Lunatic Asylum also submitted a communication, in which he said that, after making a full examination, he had not found where any reduction or alteration could be made in the expenses of the Lunatic Asylum.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, is at the Gilsey House.

Ex-Gov. T. F. Randolph, of New-Jersey, is at the New-York Hotel.

Congressman H. J. Jewett, of Ohio, is at the Windsor Hotel.

James Thorington, United States Consul at Aspinwall, is at the Astor House.

Congressman J. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, and Col. John McNutt, United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. P. V. Hagner, United States Army, and Hon. W. E. Chandler, of New-Hampshire, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson arrived at the Astor House yesterday, and left in the evening for Boston.

Gen. F. D. Callender, United States Army, State Senator W. B. Woodin, of Auburn, N. Y., and Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, of New-Jersey, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

President Grant, Mrs. Grant, Jesse R. Grant, Gen. Babcock, and Miss Drexel, of Philadelphia, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel at noon yesterday, from Long Branch, and left on the 6 o'clock train last evening for Saratoga.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., July 13.—Eight thousand boxes of Cheese were offered here to-day, and 4,000 boxes sold at prices from 11c.@11¾c., most sales being at 11c.@11½c. At Little Falls 10,000 boxes were offered and 6,000 boxes sold at 11c.@11¾c.; prevalent prices, 11c.@11⅝c. The markets were greatly depressed and sales slow at above quotations.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 13.—Spanish Gold, 257@262. Exchange nominal.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. A. Heathal, L. W. Davis, wife and son, J. H. Connolly and wife, Miss E. G. Hatch, T. R. Knox, Laura Billett, J. M. Beach, J. A. Pierce, Miss Sohomann, R. Chalmers, G. A. Morrison, wife, and infant, Miss Vick, Miss Pells, Chas. Levins, Miss Fossett, Howard Church, Miss Balch, Chas. Farren, E. J. Powers, G. C. Goddard, A. P. Emelette, Miss Ryndall, Miss Jones, Miss Hanford, Mrs. Bostwick, Mrs. Bigelow, Miss Perceval, H. W. Russell, B. McWilliams, B. F. Books, Augusta Watson, L. Crow, Edwin Lodge, Arthur McDuncan, Geo. Keen, Mary Hampton and two children, Mr. Sharp, Dr. Spear, U. S. N., Geo. Hamilton, H. M. Smith, James Glynn, Mme. De Villars, Miss Meiggs, Miss Backers, R. B. Hubbell, Russell Keith, H. F. Clark, B. F. Brooks, Thos. Barton, A. H. Maduro, C. Derlaberg, F. Zabati, wife, two children, and nurse, J. Urichechea, W. Diaz, H. W. Sega, Mrs. C. E. Wise, two children, and nurse, Gen. Thorington and daughter, Miss Rathburn, and fifty in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:40 | Sun sets....7:30 | Moon sets.....8:47
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:31 | Gov. Island..9:20 | Hell Gate...10:42

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, July 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Ferrere, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Marseilles, J. Henry; Village Queen, (Br.,) Homer, Stockholm, Boyd & Hincken; M. S. Peterson, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Griffin, Westbergh, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Anna Orulo, (Ital.,) Costar, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Dronning Louise, (Norw.,) Larsen, Rotterdam, C. Tobias & Co.; Due Fedele, (Br.,) Ganel, Bristol, Eng., J. C. Seager; Emilia Revello, (Ital.,) Rolla, London, Eng., J. C. Seager; Ceres, (Norw.,) Boe, Rotterdam, Tetens & Bockmann.

Brigs Aquia, (Port.,) Garcia, Lisbon, P. Haggemeyer & Brunn; Wesley & Seymour, (Br.,) Spicer, Liverpool, Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Varenger, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Copenhagen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Samuel E. Faben, Lynam, St. Johns, N.F., Fisher & Co.; Rebecca Ann, (Br.,) Florin, Sydney, C. B., Miller & Houghton; Silver Star, Smith, Para, via Cerea, G. Amsinck & Co.; Lavinia Bell, Bayless, Baracoa, Van Brunt & Brother.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Colon, Dow, Aspinwall July 6, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. July 11, lat. 31 42, lon. 74 03, exchanged signals with barkentine Thomas Brooks, from Guantanamo, for New-York.

Ship Gardner Colby, Streeter, Boston, in ballast to master.

Brig Nancy Ross, (of Halifax, N. S.,) McLellan, Point-a-Pitre 12 ds., with sugar to H. A. Vatable & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Carlo, (Ital.,) Lauro, St. Nazaire 41 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seager.

Brig William Dobson, (Br.,) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Schr. M. H. Keeney, Beers, Fernandina 6 ds., with yellow pine to E. G. Brown—vessel to Van Brunt Bros.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Allen, Virginia.

Schr. Trade Wind, Bryant, Richmond.

Schr. Maria Jane, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Jas. A. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Twilight, Robertson, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Eden Fisher, ——, Boston, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ed. S. Tyler, Russell, Cromwell, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Gray, Allen, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford.

Schr. E. P. Church, Gifford, Bristol, with lobsters to Benj. Wallace.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Rackett, Plymouth, with Fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. Baltimore, Francis, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Ely, Stokes, Norwalk.

Schr. Sarah Bruen, Allen, Boston.

Schr. Challenge, Terry, Brookhaven.

Schr. Wm. Young, Allen, Brookhaven.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Baker, Brookhaven.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Taylor, Brookhaven.

Schr. Hiram Tuttle, Baker, Brookhaven.

Schr. Geo. Gillum, Mahaffey, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Rubina, (Br.,) Second, St. John, N. B., via Newark, N. J., 12 ds., to P. J. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Undine, Lord, Somerset.

Schr. Kate Scranton, Palmer, Providence.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Providence.

Schr. W. N. Dickens, Davis, George's Banks, with fish to Benj. West.

Schr. Jno. Comstock, Riley, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rodgers.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. May Morn, Phinney, Georgetown, S. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, W. N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 12.—Arr. steamers Wm. Crane, from Boston; T. J. Cochran, from Newbern; schooners Mary Bryant, from Bull River, S. C. Cld. steamers John W. Garrett, for New-York; John S. Shriver, for Philadelphia; brigs Christine, for Rio; Julia H. Carney, for Portland; schrs. E. D. Finney, for Georgetown, S. C.; Monticello, for Belfast, Me.; Emerson Rookes, for Boston; Helen, for New-Bedford; J. N. Gamewell, for Portland; C. C. Lane, for New-Bedford; John H. Chaffee, for Hartford.

Sld. steamer George Appold, for Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., July 13.—Arr. steamer Reading, Colburn, from Philadelphia; barks Unico, (Ital.,) Schiaffino, from Bona, Helen Campbell, (Br.,) Brooks, from London; Morro Castle, Jewett, from Sagua; brigs Example, (Br.,) Berry, from Monrovia; Ida C., (Br.,) Eastman, from Port au Prince; Eagle, (Br.,) Swain, from Cienfuegos; Erie, Sears, from Baltimore; schrs. Benjamin Young, (Br.,) McDonald, from St. Marc; Howard Williams, Wainright, from Georgetown, D. C.; Ella M. Watts, Watts, from Philadelphia; Mary McFarland, McFarland, from do.; Cook Borden, Lunt, from do.; Sidney C. Tyler, Barrett, from do.; Rebecca Shepherd, Frambes, from do.; Alice B. Bassett, from do.; Paran, Sanborn, from Hoboken; Wm. Capes, Kelley, from Weehawken; Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, from Rondout.

Below, coming up—Brig Maggie Sand, schrs. Bill Stowe, Sarah C. Smith, Rebecca Shepperd, Kate M. Hilton, Taylor, and Mathias and Kate Miller.

Cleared—Steamers Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, for New-York; Nereus, Pearse, for do.; Mathilde, (Norw.,) Nielson, for Antwerp; schrs. Mollie, Atherton, for Windsor, N. S.; O. D. Witherill, Garfield, for Georgetown, D. C.; David Townsend, (Collins,) from Richmond, Va., via Kennebec, went to sea; bark L. T. Stocker. At Port-au-Prince, July 1—Brigs Oliver Cutts, to leave for Mexico in a few days; W. D. Andrews, (Wilson,) for Miragoane in 10 days to load for New-York.

Sld. from Port-au-Prince, June 24, schr. Moss, (Glenwright,) for Miragoane, to load for Boston; on the 27th, brigs Nellie Mitchell, for Miragoane, to load for New-York; Windsor, for Inagua, to load for Yarmouth, N. S. The schr. Fairy Queen, of Lynn, (Capt. Hamilton,) was run into and sunk by the schr. William S. Baker, (Capt. A. L. Pierce,) Sunday morning, about twenty miles off Cape Ann, it being very dark and foggy at the time. The Captain and crew had barely time to save themselves, when the Fairy Queen went down. They were brought to Gloucester on Sunday by the Baker. Sixty barrels of mackerel, and $300 in money, besides clothing, were lost.

Also arr. steamers John S. Hopkins, Hallet, from Baltimore; Norman, Nickerson, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, Hallett, from New-York; barkentine Scotland, Rogers, from Elizabethport; brigs Mirella, (Br.,) Barnes, from Areibo; Westwood, (Br.,) Siteman, from Ponce; Three Cheers, (Br.,) McConnell, from Barbados; Annie Gardner, Wyman, from Philadelphia; schrs. Monisita, Lent, from Zaza; Caleb Eaton, Savage, from Baracoa; British yacht Marcia, (of Cowes,) Capt. Warder, from La Have, N. S., with a pleasure party on board. The Marcia is owned by the Earl of Charleville.

LEWES, Del., July 13.—The tug America reports having boarded the ship Gardiner Colby at 5 o'clock P. M. yesterday, off Five-fathom Light-ship. The Colby proceeded to New-York.

Arr. ship John Patten, from Buenos Ayres, for orders; bark Vindex, from London, in ballast.

The schr. Nellie Cushing, from Sagua, will sail for Boston to-day.

The steamer Violet, with a light-ship for Five-fathom Bank, is here waiting favorable weather.

Spoken, July 9, off Barnegat, bark Ukraine, for Baltimore.

A large number of coasters put in here yesterday, but have mostly sld.

Sld. schr. Nellie Cushing, for Boston.

NEWCASTLE, Del., July 13.—Passed up, steamers Florida, from Providence; Centipede, from Newport; brigs Winogene, from Bremen; Lydia H. Cole, from Sagua; Minnie Miller, from Portland, via New-York; schrs. Hattie Ellen, from Calais; Onale, from Boston; Richard Rhodes, from Baracoa; Frederick Walton, from Boston; Henrietta Simmons, from Newport. The schr. George Washington, from Baracoa, went aground on Goose Island Bar on Saturday, but got off and passed up this morning. Steamer Roman, from Boston; steamer Hunter, from Providence.

Passed down, steam-ship Nederland, for Antwerp; brig Hampden, for Newburyport; schrs. Light of the East; Emily A. Bartle, for Boston; barks Marie, for Amsterdam; Thule, for Bremen; steamers Harrisburg, for Boston; Mary, for Providence; Alliance, for Richmond; schrs. Nadab, for Newburyport; Emma B. Shaw, for Milton; A. C. Bulkley, for Davenport; Philanthropist, for Boston; R. L. Tay, for Portsmouth; Georgie B. McFarland, for Boston; Curtis Tilton, for Savannah; Edith B. Everman, for Boston; Charles Davidson, for Newbern, N. C.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 13.—Arr. brig Winogene, from Bremen via Sandy Hook; schrs. Geo. Washington, from Baracoa; Ella R. Hill, from Newbern; Fred. Walton, from Pass Christian; New-Jersey, from Rappahannock River.

Cld. barkentine Joseph Baker, for Naples; brigs Riverside, for Cork for orders; Hermes, for St. Martins; schrs. A. A. Bartlett, for Boston; M. P. Hudson, for do.; Sarah Shubert, for Lynn; Nodale, for Newburyport; Joseph Baymore, for Neponset; A. C. Buckley, for Danversport.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 12.—Arr. schrs. A. B. Perry, Pocosin River, for Boston; Speedaway, Alexandria, for do.; Carrie Belle, Pensacola 14 ds., for do.; Wm. C. Bee, Mobile 14 ds., for do.; Thos. R. Pillsbury, Philadelphia, for Portland; George Edwin, Northport, for do.; W. W. Pharo, Alexandria, for do.; Mary E. Pearson, Port Johnson, for Salem; Dresden, New-York, for Machias; Ravena and Mary Lee Newton, New-York, for do.; Lizzie Poor, Baltimore, for do.; Ann and New-Zealand, Boston, for New-York; Mary Fletcher, Bangor, for do.; Elvira, Machias, for do.; Maggie Bell, St. George, and T. S. McLellan, Portland, for do.; C. R. Flint and Emma L. Porter, Kennebec River, for do.; W. Freeman, Thomaston, for do.; L. P. Pharo and Udella Corson, Boston, for Philadelphia; Riverdale, Gloucester, Lilla Rich, Lanesville, for do.; Speedwell, Sprucehead, for do.; Orion, Belfast, for Rondout; Henry Norwell, Kennebec River, for Baltimore; Isabel Alberto, Bowdoinham, for do.; J. P. Ober, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Jane Fish, Calais, for Providence; Medora, (Br.,) St. John, N. B., for do.; Thomas N. Harrison, Boston, for Alexandria; K. C. Rankin, Farmingdale, for Washington, D. C.; Florence R. Hall, Calais, for New-Haven; Tennessee, Bangor, for Greenport; Fanny Elder, do., for Bridgeport; James Wall, do., for Patchogue; Benj. Franklin, do., for New-Bedford; on 7th instant, in an easterly gale, lost part of deck load of lumber.

Also arr., fishing schrs. Lewis C. Benton and Rowena Arabella, of Provincetown, and Katie Hall, of Cohasset, bound out.

Sld. schrs. Pilot's Bride, D. B. Webb, Elma M. Wright, Nellie Scott, Cook Borden, David Faust, Velma, May McFarland, Anne Freeman, Scud, Nellie Brown, Venilia, Howard Williams, Cohasset, Moro, Charlotte Fish, Alida, and J. B. Anderson.

Wind S. W., fresh, thick.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, July 13.—The steam-ship Columbus arr. here yesterday morning, from New-York.

ASPINWALL, July 5.—Arr. June 26, schr. Potosi, from Brunswick, Ga.

Sld. June 26, brig A. Tarlton, for Pensacola.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 13.—Sld. for the United States Insulan, Fide, Michael, Fra Francesco, Stefano A., T. Remick, N. B. Palmer, Weser, Martha, Forsete, Ocean Express, Abraham, and Mercurius.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst., Ellisir, Prudentia, Elida, Stabil, Australia, Formica, Donald Ferguson, and Schamyl.

12th—France, Millie Bane, Chiarina, Tycoon, Edina, Jessie Goodwin, Askoy, Zealandia, Henry Lippett, Margarita, Anglia, Angelique, and Onni.

13th—Hampton Court, Iri, Prospero, Adelaide Chiavari, and Sir Robert Peel.

Also arr. out from the United States, Cigans, Royal Harrie, Dauntless, Germania, Erna, Woodland, and St. Pietro.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The American Line steam-ship Pennsylvania, Capt. Harris, from Philadelphia July 2, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 13.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Tibbits, from New-York July 4, arr. here at 9:30 to-night for Liverpool.

STETTIN, July 13.—The steam-ship Ernst Moritz Arndt, Capt. Felberg, from New-York June 27, arr. here yesterday.

MOVILLE, July 13.—The Allan Line steam-ship Prussian, Capt. Dutton, from Quebec July 3, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—Arr. steamer Jaspar, from San Francisco.

HONG KONG, July 11.—Sld. steamer Colorado, for Yokohama and San Francisco.

HALL'S
345 & 347 BROADWAY N.Y.
SAFES

LENK WINE CO., TOLEDO, O.
DRY AND SPARKLING OHIO WINES.
BEST, PUREST, and CHEAPEST for FAMILY USE.
P. LENK & CO.
NO. 180 BROADWAY.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.